The Literary Digest

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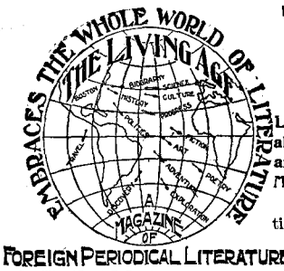

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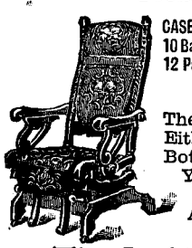

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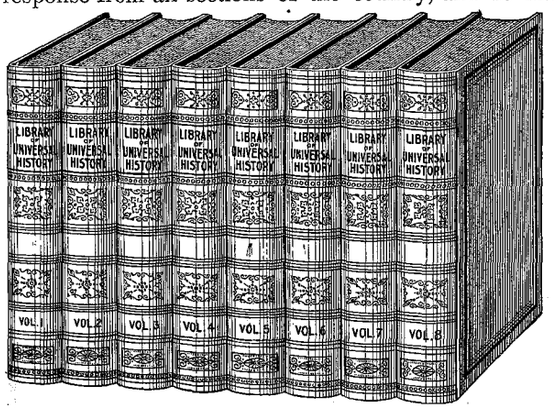

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The picture is a very fine line and stipple engraving on steel by that famous engraver, Samuel Hollyer, from the original painting of Wm. H. Beard, known as the "Flaw in the Title." The following description of the subject was written by an eminent jurist who is now a Justice of one of the highest courts in the State of New York.

The quaint conception of the artist which he has so admirably embodied on the canvas might have been styled "A Pre-adamite Ejectment Suit"; for the office of imagination would not be carried to too great an extreme of grotesqueness were it to transport our ancestors after the Darwinian creed from the realm of prehistoric days, and place them in the midst of our times, and as principal actors in the tragi-comedy which is now called the administration of justice by form of law. Had Mr. Beard's prime object been to exhibit the antithesis of our earliest putative progenitors in contact with the perfected civilization of their latest developed descendants, his success would have been complete.

The story told, however, is the old, old tale of the triumph of chicanery over simple-heartedness. It is one of the every-day occurrences familiar to every practising lawyer. It is an incident constantly recurring in suits arising from undue and misplaced confidence in others. The trial scene which is depicted concerns the title to land, and the artist has chosen the supreme moment in the contest when the case is virtually decided, but when the advocate of the defeated party is attempting some last forlorn effort, trying to accustom himself to the sense of defeat of which he is conscious, but like a brave champion he would still endeavor to avert. The treatment of the subject is artistic and happy. It would be a sad portraiture of one of the saddest experiences of actual life were it not for the ludicrousness and humor of the whole idea and composition of the piece and incongruities of actors and incidents.

The scene is one of those old-fashioned country court-rooms, which appears to be heavy with the oppressive atmosphere of law. The Judge sitting behind his desk wears the stolid look of one accustomed to do his duty without sympathy, as a matter of routine and with utter indifference to results. He has expressed his views of the case, and against them a learned counsel is in vain attempting to prolong the issue. In the foreground and near their advocate stand the unhappy losers, male and female, the very reality of monkey distress and half resignation, the latter expression struggling with surprise and an inability to appreciate the full extent of the impending calamity. Seated at a table and directly opposite the counsel who has the floor is the lawyer of the victor, in an attitude of easy exultation, with a placid look of satisfaction on his countenance, mingled with that peculiar expression of elation which may often be seen upon the faces of successful contestants in the forensic arena. On the left, and around and behind the counsel's table, a group of spectators and participants are sitting and standing near a window in different attitudes of more or less intelligent observation, some of them having the instinct of the coming catastrophe, others in that state of bewilderment which is one of the most amusing and most touching exhibitions of those unused to the methods of our modern judicial procedure. On the right, two court attendants in very effective positions balance the picture and constitute the minor figures in the personnel.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM FAVORABLE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

(From the CHICAGO TIMES.)

William H. Beard is remarkable in face and figure, and as his tastes are cultured in many directions outside his studio, he is one of the elect at the literary and artistic sanhedrims. He is an uncommon man, not being parallel with any of his fellows in his art or in his opinions, hence his attractiveness to all who listen to his genuine wit or look at his original pictures. Without being either cynical or bitter in the least, he is the satirist of his generation in his art. His pictures always mean something, and that is higher praise than may be supposed, because "He that runneth may read." All his pictures are sermons, with the "Thou art the man" expressed in very keen emphasis, and yet no one is offended if he finds his follies or sins set before him in the conduct of a cat, fox, monkey, or bear.

His pictures are so individual, and he is so versatile, that every one which is sold, and passes into retirement and permanent seclusion, gives pain to his less fortunate friends. Just now there is general gratification because his popular picture known as "Flaw in the Title" has been successfully engraved and is for sale generally.

No sermon could be severer upon the current events of the times, and yet it provokes a laugh, so droll and so real are the pretentious wretches which Mr. Beard has painted, and which the engraver has so carefully reproduced for the public. It is human nature keyed correctly, and put into beasts, but it is rather hard upon the animals. As monkeys are not rich in pigments, the picture has lost less than one would suppose in its reproduction. If I were a reformer of morals, or a member of a home missionary society, I should purchase and distribute these pictures to the depraved world.

(From the NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.)

Mr. Beard has a marvellous faculty for depicting human sentiment or passion in animal faces. He can be faithful to nature and still put any expression into the countenance of bird or beast. We believe he has never tried his hand at fishes, but to him even they are not impossible. He *might* make them talk from canvas. In the preciser school of art, the actual portraiture of animals, he has achieved successes worthy of Landseer, but he likes allegory. His "Susannah and the Elders," now in England, is marvellous. A startled swan, pure as a snow-flake and as graceful, swims, scared and shame-faced, away from the gaze of two lecherous old owls who sit gloating upon the bank.

But without enumerating his works, this particular one, "Flaw in the Title," so happily popularized in an engraving within the reach of moderate means, is the queerest of satires. All the characters are monkeys, but they are surrounded not only with the forms of civilization but are engaged in one of its higher duties—the administration of the laws. The picture is at once a sermon, a satire, and a lecture on transcendental anatomy, besides being so absurdly funny that a loud laugh is its first salutation. Anatomists can read it, and lawyers can interpret its strange portrayal of phases in the human nature of litigants.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HAWAII AND THE CASE FOR ANNEXATION.

IT is confidently asserted that the annexation of Hawaii during the regular session of Congress just opening is assured. The assurance is based upon the polling of the Senate, showing more than two thirds of the members to be in favor of the treaty of annexation sent to that body by President McKinley last June. The President, moreover, is credited with the intention of pressing the consummation, which he heartily favored in the special message accompanying the draft of the treaty, and it will be remembered that Secretary of State Sherman sent in a special report in its favor at that time [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 26]. The treaty provides, in brief, for complete sovereignty of the United States; the island to constitute a Territory, with a local legislature, veto power resting with the President of the United States. A commission of three Americans and two Hawaiians is to formulate a plan of government; customs relations are to remain unchanged pending legislation; United States treaties are to be substituted for Hawaiian treaties; Chinese immigration to the islands or thence to the United States is prohibited, and the United States Government assumes $4,000,000 of public debt.

The map reproduced on the next page gives an idea of the geography of the Hawaiian islands, upon which arguments for and against annexation have been based. There are eight inhabited islands in the group, comprising an area corresponding more closely to that of New Jersey than to that of any other State of the Union, and containing a population about equal to that of Denver, Indianapolis, or Allegheny, Pa., or twice that of Lincoln, Nebr., or Trenton, N. J., according to the census of 1890. In round numbers the different nationalities were represented in Hawaii in 1896 as follows:

Native Hawaiians	31,000
Japanese	24,400
Chinese	21,600
Portuguese	15,100
Part Hawaiian and foreign blood	8,400
Americans	3,000
British	2,200
German	1,400
Norwegian and French	479
All other nationalities	1,055
Total	109,020

Different phases of the project of annexation have been pretty fully reflected in our columns. Current objections made to annexation are thus epitomized by the Springfield *Republican*:

"The people would like to know:

"If it is not true that only a very small minority of the inhabitants of the islands desire annexation.

"If it is not an outrage on American ideas to impose a government upon a people without the consent of the governed.

"If the present Government of Hawaii be not an oligarchy based on property, and if such a Government, continuing under American auspices, would not be antagonistic to democratic principles.

"If it is not true that Chinese and Japanese coolie labor, for climatic reasons, must continue to be employed to do the bulk of the work of production on the islands.

"If those thousands of Orientals are to be kept in a condition of semi-serfdom, or are to be admitted to the political privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship, as were the ignorant negroes of the South after the abolition of slavery.

"If it is not true that the islands, on account of climate and present occupation, offer no attractions to the masses of the American people to emigrate there and take up land as small farmers; but that, on the contrary, American labor will be injured by being brought into further competition with the coolie labor of the islands.

"If the competition of coolie labor will not injure American beet-sugar interests.

"If the political necessities of the Republican Party in tariff legislation has had anything to do with the negotiation of this treaty.

"If Hawaii is to be made a State, and our Presidential elections decided by the returns (behind which we could not go) from the Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, and Kanaka wards of Honolulu.

"If Hawaii can be kept from statehood any length of time with our political parties forever and bitterly competing for the control of the United States Senate.

"If immense sums of money will not be needed for fortifications and a larger navy because of this extension of our coast line two thousand miles into the heart of the Pacific."

In "A Handbook on the Annexation of Hawaii," by ex-Minister Lorrin A. Thurston, one of the negotiators of the pending treaty, five principal reasons for annexation are elaborated:

1. It will prevent the establishment of an alien and possibly hostile stronghold in a position commanding the Pacific coast and the commerce of the north Pacific, and definitely and finally secure to the United States the strategical control of the north Pacific, thereby protecting its Pacific coast and commerce from attack.

2. The conditions are such that the United States must act *now* to preserve the results of its past policy, and to prevent the dominancy in Hawaii of a foreign people.

3. It will increase manyfold and secure to the United States the commerce of the islands.

4. It will greatly increase and secure to the United States the shipping business of the islands.

5. It will remove Hawaii from international politics and tend

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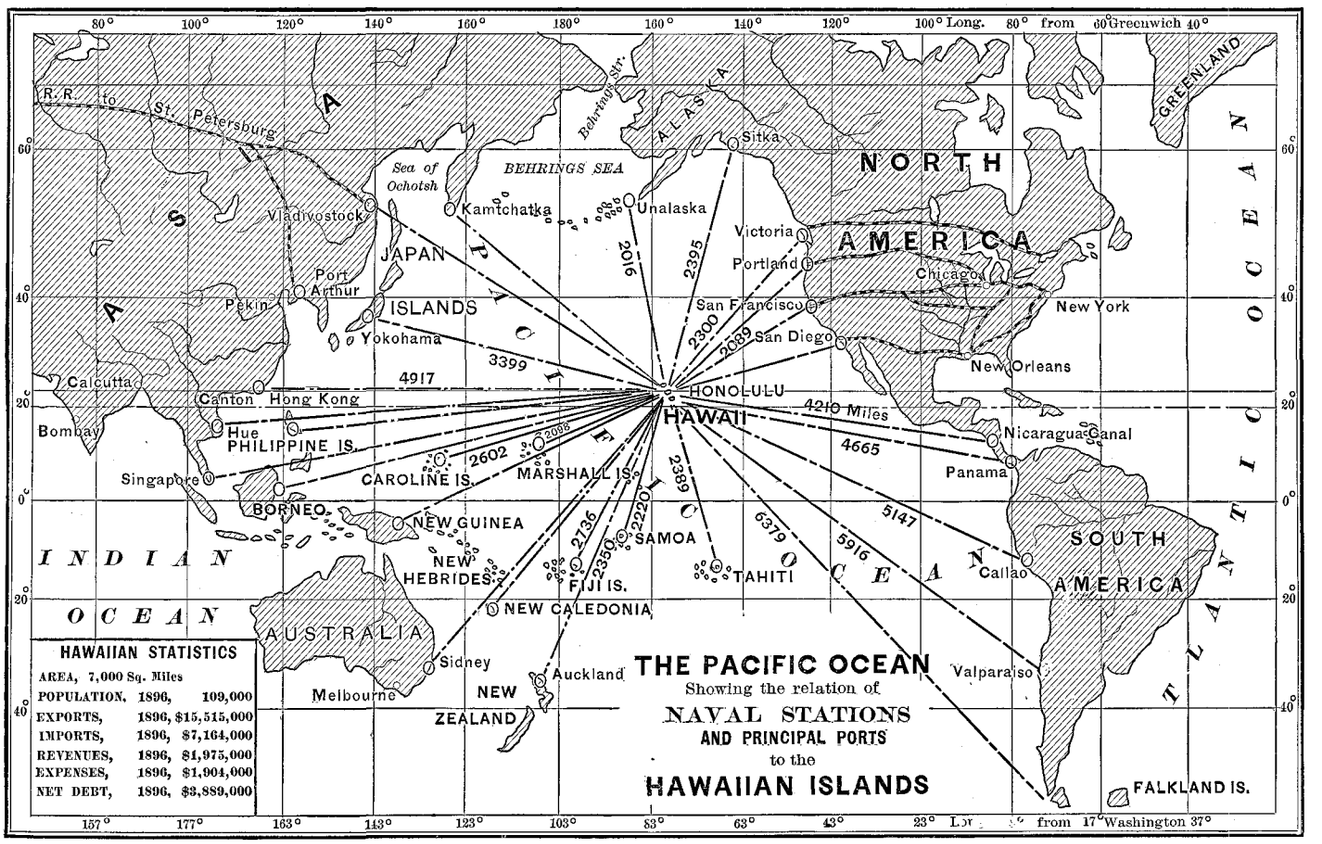

From "A Handbook on the Annexation of Hawaii," by Lorrin A. Thurston.

to promote peace in the Pacific by eliminating an otherwise certain source of international friction.

Mr. Thurston's pamphlet of eighty-five pages covers every phase of the annexation question from an annexationist's point of view. From his replies to objections to annexation we condense the following:

The objection alleging the unconstitutionality of a policy of annexation is based upon the strict-construction theory. The strict-construction theory as applied to annexation has been condemned by the executive, Congress, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The executive has interpreted the Constitution in favor of annexation eleven times, beginning with Louisiana in 1803. Congress has interpreted the Constitution in favor of annexation three times: annexing Texas by joint resolution in 1844; authorizing, in 1856, any American to take possession of guano islands, and ratifying the annexation of Midway island at the western extremity of the Hawaiian group, which was accomplished by the Executive in 1867, by the appropriation of funds with which to convert the same into a naval station (since abandoned). The Supreme Court holds that the power to make acquisitions of territory is an incident of national sovereignty.

The fact that territory is contiguous or non-contiguous has no bearing on the question of constitutionality. Alaska is separated from the United States by a large foreign territory.

The homogeneity of inhabitants with the people of the United States is a question of fact to be considered as bearing upon the advisability of annexation. Louisiana contained a few thousand Frenchmen and several thousand Indians; the foundation of Louisiana law to-day is the civil law of France, not English common law; California when annexed had a population of only a few traders and a military post, the bulk of the population consisting of Mexicans and Indians, with a sprinkling of Spanish priests. Were 300,000 Arctic Indians in Alaska up to the American standard of citizenship?

Whether the Hawaiian population is unfit for incorporation into and dangerous to the American political system depends upon existing facts and the outlook for the future. The foundation of Hawaiian law is the common law of England. United States legal forms and currency prevail. English is the official language of schools and courts, and the common language of business. The people of Hawaii are annually producing and exporting more per capita than any other nation in the world. Native Hawaiians constitute a majority of the present House of Representatives, they participate fully and equally with white people in affairs political, social, religious, and charitable; the races frequently intermarry and easily assimilate. The Portuguese have been educated in the public schools, speak English, and constitute the best labor element in Hawaii. As for the Chinese and Japanese, mostly laborers, they are and will be aliens; "shut off the source of supply and in ten years there will not be Asiatics enough left in Hawaii to have any appreciable effect." "No territory of the United States was ever annexed with so strong a leaven of Americanism as exists to-day in Hawaii." The future, under stable and advantageous conditions, will take care of itself. The treaty does not provide for statehood—let our successors settle that problem when it shall arise.

Opponents claim that this outlying territory would be a source of weakness in war and necessitate heavy expenditures to protect it. Vancouver would be the only foreign port left for coaling which modern war-vessels could use in operations against the Pacific coast, and it is assumed that United States troops could reach that from the mainland. The question of expenditure is alleged to depend upon our foreign policy, not the question of annexation.

As far as establishing a precedent for annexation goes, it is asserted that past annexations furnish all the precedents that will ever be required. The present object is the securing of a strategical point for the protection of territory already belonging to the United States. Hence it comes within the purview of the Monroe doctrine.

It is asserted that there has been no disfranchisement of voters in Hawaii: "The only persons who could vote under the monarchy, and who can not vote now, are those who have disfranchised themselves by refusing to accept the republic." During fifty years, there have been four annexation treaties negotiated by Hawaii with the United States, viz.: in 1851, 1854, 1893, and 1897, in which neither under the monarchy, provisional government, nor the republic has any provision been made for a popular vote, either in the United States or Hawaii. Six annexations

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of inhabited territory by the United States during the past one hundred years (Louisiana, Florida, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Alaska) have been made without a popular vote being taken. Nor does the Constitution of the United States require a popular vote.

It is declared that Hawaii can never produce enough sugar to supplant the beet or any other sugar in the United States. The advantage of Asiatic supply for labor is to be cut off, and transportation costs offset savings in wages, the beet-sugar planter having his market at his door. The limited amount of high-grade raw sugar from Hawaii will compete with the product of the trust.

To the accusation of usurpation by the provisional government, the reply is that the history of the provisional government and republic refute the charge; that they have been made up of natives and residents, leading men of the highest integrity.

It is further asserted that local protection against leprosy is not a matter of political relations, that the public debt to be assumed is far below the value of property transferred to the United States, and that American control will be maintained with less foreign complications under annexation than under a protectorate, the latter carrying all responsibilities incident to ownership without the power of control.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "INTIMIDATION"?

PHYSICAL violence is not necessary in order to make out a case of "intimidation" in labor troubles, according to a decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The opinion (given in the Chicago *Legal News* last month) covers a number of interesting points in controversy. Several years ago the Fayette City coal-works were stopped owing to a strike. The company asked for an injunction to prevent the strikers from interfering with new men who came to take their places, and a preliminary grant was made. The cause was subsequently referred to a master who commended the dismissal of the bill, and then Judge Ewing divided costs between plaintiff and defendants without awarding damages. On appeal the supreme court reverses the whole matter and directs that damages be ascertained. Upon the crucial points of "intimidation" and "unlawful interference" the state supreme court throws the following light:

"We are obliged to differ wholly from the view of the facts reported by the learned master. It is totally irreconcilable with the testimony, read in the light of experience and a knowledge of human nature. Nor can we agree entirely with the view of the court below, tho it is more in accordance with the evidence and the law. The learned judge, in his opinion, says: 'The testimony establishes the fact that certain of the defendants overstepped these bounds and used annoyance, intimidation, ridicule, and coercion to prevent new men from engaging in work for the plaintiff. When the new men were followed, and importuned not to work, from their point of embarkation to their destination, and there met by the strikers in considerable numbers, and followed to their lodging-places, all the time being pressed and entreated to return, and called "scabs" and "blacklegs," and sometimes surrounded, and the effort made to pull them away, and unfriendly (at least) atmosphere about everywhere, it must be admitted that there was something more than mere argument and persuasion and the orderly and legitimate conduct of a strike. This was certainly serious annoyance, and well calculated to intimidate and coerce; and that effect was apparently produced on more than one occasion. Nor did such acts entirely end when the men imported actually began work, but such men were on occasions, and in a less public manner, approached in a like manner in their intervals of labor, and advised that there would be trouble there, and they had better leave. No actual violence, however, was employed.' This is a mild and judicially restrained statement of what the evidence clearly showed. The strikers and their counsel seem to think that the former could do anything to attain their ends short of actual physical violence.

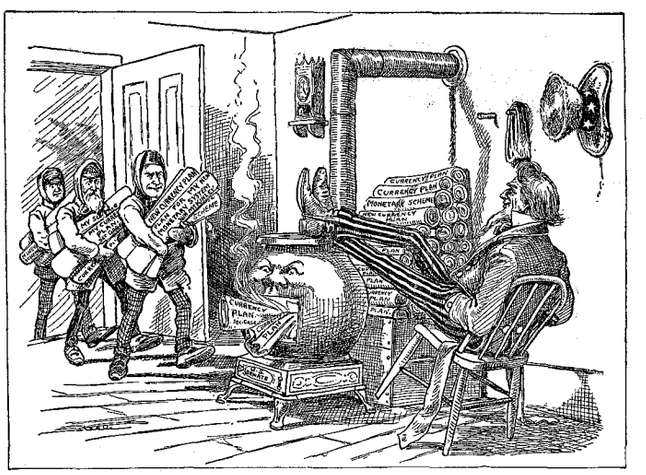
"This is a most serious misconception. The 'argument' and 'persuasion' and 'appeals' of a hostile and demonstrative mob have a potency over men of ordinary nerve which far exceeds the limits of lawfulness. The display of force, tho none is actually used, is intimidation, and as much unlawful as violence itself.

"An attempt is made to argue that the strikers only congregated at the place of arrival of the new men in accordance with the custom at boat and train arrivals in small towns. But this disguise is too flimsy to hide the real purpose. If they desired in good faith to meet peaceably and lawfully for their own business, they should have selected another place sufficiently remote to be free from the excitement and crowds which, their own testimony admits, attended the arrival of the new men, and also far enough away to avoid the intimidating effect of a hostile crowd on the newcomers. But, in truth, they did not desire to avoid that effect. On the contrary, that was what they were there for, and their presence indicates their real intentions too plainly for any verbal denials on their part to offset.

"It is further urged that the strikers, through their committees, only exercised ('insisted on,' is the phrase their counsel used in this court) their right to talk to the new men to persuade them not to go to work. There was no such right. These men were there presumably under contract with the plaintiff, and certainly in search of work, if not yet actually under pay. They were not at leisure, and their time, whether their own or their employer's, could not lawfully be taken up, and their progress interfered with, by these or any other outsiders, on any pretense or under any claim of right to argue or persuade them to break their contracts.

"Even, therefore, if the arguments and persuasion had been confined to lawful means, they were exerted at an improper time, and were an interference with the plaintiff's rights, which made the perpetrators liable for any damages the plaintiff suffered in consequence. But, in fact, their efforts were not confined to lawful means. The result of the evidence, as stated by the learned judge, is that the new men were 'followed and importuned not to work, from their point of embarkation to their destination, and there met by the strikers in considerable numbers; . . . called "scabs" and "blacklegs," and sometimes surrounded, and the effort made to pull them away.'

"This view is quite sufficiently favorable to the defendants, and, as already said, a hostile and threatening crowd does not need to resort to actual violence to be guilty of unlawful intimidation. The acts of these defendants were an unlawful interference with the rights of the new men, and with those of the plaintiff. In Cote *v.* Murphy, 159 Pa. 420, it is said by our Brother Dean that 'it is one of the indefeasible rights of a mechanic or laborer in this Commonwealth to fix such value on his services as he sees proper, and, under the constitution, there is no power lodged anywhere to compel him to work for less than he chooses to accept,' nor, as the same right may be stated with reference to this case, to prevent his working for such pay as he can get and is willing to accept. We regard the testimony as demonstrating that the defendants were guilty of an unlawful combination, which, while professing the intention and trying to maintain an outward appearance of lawfulness, was carried out by violent and threatening conduct, which was equally a violation of the rights of the new men who came to work for plaintiff, and of the plaintiff herself, and that they are liable in this suit for all the damages which plaintiff suffered thereby."



UNCLE SAM: "Keep it up, boys. They'll be handy during the winter."
—*The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*

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ALL AMERICA VS. ALL EUROPE.

THE growth of apprehension in Europe concerning American competition has been recently brought strikingly before the reading public by the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This fear has been noted in the foreign department of THE LITERARY DIGEST for some time past, but the newspapers of this country did not discuss the developments to any great extent until the words of Count Goluchowski, addressing the Austrian and Hungarian delegations last month, gave them an open text. The report of that part of his annual address, touching upon the economic war which is thought to be at hand, reads as follows:

"A turning-point has been reached in European development which calls for the unremitting attention of governments. The great problems of material welfare, which have become more pressing every year, are no longer a matter of the future, but require to be taken in hand at once.

"The destructive competition with transoceanic countries, which has partly to be carried on at present and partly to be expected in the immediate future, requires prompt and thorough counteracting measures if vital interests of the peoples of Europe are not to be gravely compromised. They must fight shoulder to shoulder against the common danger, and must arm themselves for the struggle with all the means at their disposal. Just as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were absorbed by religious wars, as the eighteenth century was distinguished by the triumph of liberal ideas, and our own century by the appearance of nationality questions, in like manner the twentieth century would be, for Europe, a period marked by a struggle for existence in the politico-commercial sphere. The European nations must close their ranks in order successfully to defend their existence. May this be realized everywhere, and may the epoch of peaceful development we now confidently anticipate be employed in collecting our strength and devoting ourselves chiefly to this end."

These utterances were taken up by the continental press as being of exceptional significance. The correctness of the position taken by Count Goluchowski was challenged in many quarters, but a quick corroboration of foreign fear appeared in the address of the president of the British Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of Croydon a few days later. Mr. Ritchie's statements were directed in particular against the interruption of British industry by the long-standing strike of the engineers in London, but his estimate of the encroaching power of competition from the United States is not considered an overstatement by influential European journals. We present some American views of the status and prospects of international competition.

Peaceful Advance on Merit.—"A ripple has been produced in the world during the week [November 27] by the remarkable assertions of Count Goluchowski, the Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The two monarchies do not have many officers in common, barring the Emperor, but the count is one of them, and he looks out over the horizon for impending foreign complications. It seems that he sees in America the evidence of great danger, especially in the way of industrial competition. He holds to the view that Europe will soon be placed *hors de combat*, as it were, by the United States, and he wants all the Old World to band together against all the New. A worse fool scheme it would be hard to invent, tho it corresponds rather closely to one of a similar kind recently proposed in Bismarck's journalistic Liebgarde, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, as noted by our German correspondent this week. The United States, if it keeps in its sane mind, will not antagonize all Europe, or all Asia, or all Africa. It has no desire to antagonize any nation. Our task, as Lord Salisbury, in his recent Guildhall speech, said England's was, is 'to throw open as many markets as possible and to bring together as many consumers and producers as possible.' There is no war or strategy, or jingoism or international hate, in such a program as this. If we continue to go forward it will be by the exercise of intelligence and skill, and it will be because we deserve to go forward. Such incendiary utterances as those which are attributed to Goluchowski and the Hamburg paper may suggest themselves to those who live among the great armies of Central Europe; they are out of place among men who have other views concerning progress and civilization."—*The Manufacturer* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Where We have the Advantage.—"It is in the iron and steel business that our progress as a manufacturing nation is most marked. It is in the products that compete with the products of the engineering trades of England that our competition with Europe is most threatening. Contracts are now coming to this country which would have gone to England but for the present strike and the attitude of the strikers. In the shortening of hours which they demand, and in the restrictions they would impose upon the use of labor-saving machinery, the British trades-unions show that their real antagonism is to efficient and economical production. They desire to reduce the amount of production and increase its cost, and if England had only itself to reckon with such a program must end in disaster, for it is against all natural law, against all progress and civilization.

"But England has much more than natural economic forces to reckon with. She is already awake to the dangers of the growing competition of Germany, which is not only producing cheap work, but, as Englishmen are beginning to admit with surprise and alarm, very good work; often better than English work. Mr. Ritchie, however, reminds his countrymen of the much more serious competition of the United States. Here we have cheaper materials than Germany, and, while paying higher wages, we are fast finding ways of reducing the actual cost of labor below the level of Germany. Mr. Ritchie is entirely correct in saying that the success of the United States is primarily due to the freedom employers here have of using the best machinery and using it most efficiently."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

"The United States of Europe."—"For the present there seems to be about as much likelihood of a commercial as of a political pool embracing all Europe. With France and England at daggers drawn over the gold and ivory of the West Coast of Africa, England growing more venomous every day against the 'made-in-Germany' infliction, Russia scrutinizing commercial treaties with Germany in the hope of gaining an advantage, Austria defying the concert in order to compel the Sultan to pay Austrian owners of Turkish railways for transportation of Turkish troops, Italy's exports to France falling off because of French hatred of the Triple Alliance, and Germany, Russia, and England struggling for commercial supremacy in China, a commercial union of Europe would end like the society upon the Stanislaw.

"The idea of joining all the diversified races and various political ambitions of Europe in a commercial union, of making business partners of deadly rivals, could only occur to a statesman frightened by the increasing danger of a fearful war growing out of trade competition in all corners of the world. This fear pervades every capital of Europe except St. Petersburg. The ministries can control the diplomats and the army, but the trader, careless of treaties and frontiers, is beyond control, and everywhere he goes he beckons on his Government to a perilous position. It is fear of each other more than fear of the United States that leads European governments to plead desperately for the union for which Lord Salisbury declared he hoped—the welding of the powers 'in some international constitution which shall give to the world, as a result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered and prosperous trade and continued peace.' As well might he hope for a peaceful union of fire and gunpowder!"—*The Times-Herald* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Chicago.*

Power of Pan-America.—"American competition is rendering all Europe uneasy. It is attracting the attention of continental statesmen, as well as of English manufacturers and boards of trade. The contract awarded an American firm for construction of the underground railway in London has caused a rude awakening from England's dream of commercial supremacy. The Americans were not only able to do the work cheaper, but could furnish the necessary material three months quicker than could the English bidders. 'These facts,' remarks President Ritchie of the London Board of Trade, 'are serious.' No doubt President Ritchie expresses the prevailing sentiment. Europe, and especially England, meets American competition in all parts of the world.

"Strangely enough, the silver question is becoming mixed up in this discussion. An authority quoted by the London *Times*

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asserts that 'the adoption of the silver dollar as the standard coin from the North Pole to Patagonia would be a powerful lever in the realization of the Pan-American program of the politicians of the United States.' The language is both significant and suggestive. It is an assertion by competent European authority that if the United States should readopt bimetalism and reopen the mints to silver, the republic would establish a world-wide commercial supremacy. Of course, they are fearful that this will be done. The suggestive part of the business is that the money power of this country is opposing the very policy which European authorities admit would place this country first in the rank of commercial nations. Herein is exposed the unpatriotic foreign subserviency displayed by the gold-standard party in this country. Herein is revealed the influence which Great Britain in her own interest is exercising on the financial policy of the United States. How long will the free and intelligent voters of this country submit to this influence over the federal treasury and federal legislation?"—*The News* (*Bryan Pop.*), *Denver.*

The Home Market.—"If the world's policy is to be protection, where is the revenue to come from for the support of governments that depend upon imports for revenues? A 25-per-cent. protection in Europe would be prohibitive to-day on nearly all of the goods exported from this country. This would force the United States into a home-consumption club; they would be obliged to stop importations and go to using home products almost entirely. Then we should have to seek new sources of revenue with which to carry on the Government. Time will decide this matter, yet this economic war is in the air; it is under discussion and one of the possibilities, in fact one of the probabilities of the coming century. During its discussion the money question will also be considered, for free trade is possible only on a gold standard and consequent low prices."—*The Plain Dealer* (*Dem.*), *Cleveland.*

Sure Way to Make Us Anglophilists.—"Assuming, for the sake of argument, that it might be possible to combine the whole of Continental Europe in a customs league, the sole aim of which should be to bar out the United States, Argentina, and such other American republics as are exporters of food, we can see that the result would be disastrous and almost catastrophic for the members of such a combination. From those countries to which we could send nothing we should be unable to buy anything; and all the work done in this hemisphere for so many years by the agents of the manufacturers of Continental Europe would be thrown away. We should be cast into the arms of England, who would become our sole European purveyor, for the reason that she would be our sole European customer.

"Contrasting, as we should be forced to do, the repellent attitude of Continental Europe with England's eagerness to welcome us, it may be that our traditional good-will toward France and Russia would eventually give way, and be replaced by contrary sentiments. There would be, in a word, no surer way of performing the difficult task of converting the majority of Americans from Anglophobists into Anglophilists than for Continental Europe to organize a tariff league against American products."—*The Sun* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Economic War is On.—"It is impossible to foretell what form an economic war would take. Exclusion of American products would probably prove impracticable, as the nations engaging in such a means of protection would simply be depriving themselves of the cheapest and best products; but an economic war is dangerous, because it is likely to lead to war of another kind. A commercial question is made the excuse for a military attack intended to cripple the obnoxious producer, and deprive him, for the time being at least, of his trade and commerce. We have nothing to fear from such an attack by any one nation of Europe, but the situation would be one of real danger if at the time of misunderstanding all Europe should be united against us in an effort to break down our growing manufactures and trade.

"The situation is one which calls for a speedy increase of our defenses. There is no danger that this country will become aggressive, no matter what our power may be, but we ought to be able to defend ourselves, as readiness for war is one of the chief guaranties of peace. In the mean time our manufacturers and merchants should heartily unite to hold the advantages we have already gained in trade and manufactures. The commercial war will go on whatever may be the state of our defenses. Our trade with Europe may be seriously crippled if Count Goluchowski's suggestion should bear fruit; but that with South America and the East can not be directly disturbed through any European alliance. The commercial war is on without any formal declaration, and this country should take the warning given by Count Goluchowski and profit by it."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Playing with Fire.—"The Atlanta *Constitution*, in noticing the Austrian's purpose, presents some figures that are interesting. For instance, *The Constitution* says:

"'In 1896 Europe bought in the United States $140,000,000 worth of breadstuffs and $130,000,000 worth of meats and other food-products. Why was this done? Need anybody ask the question? It answers itself. These American products were needed to feed the people of those countries, and they were bought where they could be got to the greatest advantage. In the same way Europe bought $63,000,000 of petroleum, and $19,000,000 of cotton-seed oil, and $28,000,000 of tobacco, and $30,000,000 of timber, staves, and other wood, all in the United States.'

"In round numbers the purchases of the United States from Europe annually amount to about $400,000,000; our exports to Europe from $600,000,000 to $700,000,000. Suppose the foreign combine were formed and should stop purchasing our products, where would the people of Europe get the breadstuffs and meat and cotton they now get from us? If American competition were withdrawn, where would prices go for the limited European and Asiatic products? Would they not become so high that millions in Europe would go hungry and scantily clothed?

"We buy luxuries, chiefly, from Europe; from us Europe chiefly buys necessaries. How would the combine compensate the manufacturers of Europe for the loss of the $400,000,000 worth of exports to the United States? We should certainly retaliate and stop our European purchases.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the distinguished Austrian count is allowing sentiment to get away with his reason and to obscure the facts of the case. Europe would have the losing end, and when higher prices and scantier supplies had begun to cause want or discomfort to the masses of the European countries and idle factories made idle men, there would arise such a storm of popular indignation against the various governments in the combine as would shake the cabinets and thrones of the Old World. It looks as if the thoughtless count were playing with fire. America has become a commercial necessity to Europe."—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Houston, Tex.*

THE LATEST THING IN COMBINES.
—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

A Question of Practicability.—"It may be said that a combination of several nations against one is unfair, outlandish, unprecedented. Bless you, this is one of the modern improvements of protectionism. It is called reciprocity. We practise it when it suits us. There is a clause in the Dingley bill that provides for it. The only conditions needed for reciprocity are that a group of two or more countries should decide that the tariffs of countries outside of the group are 'reciprocally unjust and unfair.' Another way of reaching the same end (a way that varies from this but slightly) is for a country to enact a maximum and a minimum tariff and then admit other countries to the privileges of the latter by commercial convention. This is an old device in France, and its legitimacy is nowhere called in question. A European Zollverein against America, if carried into effect, would be only what we sought to accomplish by the Pan-American convention presided over by Secretary Blaine. The latter was found to be impracticable. Probably the former will fail also."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

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OPPOSITION TO POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

IN his annual report Postmaster-General Gary, according to expectations, advocates the establishment of postal savings-banks. The creation of such institutions has been recommended by a number of Mr. Gary's predecessors, and finds many supporters in the newspapers of the country. Yet it is apparent that, as in the past, strong opposition exists against the establishment of this new branch of postal service. Opponents of the plan insist that the success of such institutions under other governments is no guaranty of success under our Government.

Mr. Gary goes into considerable detail to prove the necessity and feasibility of creating postal savings-banks. He cites the growth of the money-order system as a striking argument in favor of providing bank facilities in connection with the Post-Office Department. He says:

"Private enterprise in this country has left the people of many old communities, and in a few cases of almost entire States, without any facilities whereby they may protect and invest their hard-earned savings. The sole convenience which these people have enjoyed and are using to-day is the facility for exchange afforded by the money-order system of this department. If additional argument is necessary for the postal-saving scheme, it can easily be deduced from the operations of this remarkable system. During the current year more than 52,000,000 transactions were made in the 21,000 offices of this class, and nearly $200,000,000 was received, transmitted, and paid out. Millions of money-orders were bought to be used by the buyers as drafts, and certified checks are employed, for safe and convenient carriage. . . . It must be apparent, therefore, that as a medium of exchange the banks, numerically, fall far short of the money-order system, and, distributively, their failure is even more pronounced. If, by appropriate legislation, these offices could be converted into saving depositories for the people, they would soon afford infinitely more facility for receiving interest-bearing deposits than the interest-paying banks do now. The system furnishes the machinery which, in its equipment, methods, economy, and comprehensiveness, could be adapted with the smallest possible friction or increase of agents to the duties of a postal-savings depository."

For the investment of the deposits in the postal savings-banks, this being the point which critics consider the most vulnerable in the scheme, Mr. Gary suggests public buildings. In the Post-Office Department alone, $1,300,000 is paid out for rentals equivalent to 2 per cent. interest on an investment of $65,000,000 of deposits.

Among objections to postal banks, appearing in the press, should be noted the allegation that there could be no warrant that funds deposited would be invested in the localities where added facilities are supposed to be most needed. It is further declared that the experience with postmasters in the more sparsely settled districts shows so much incompetence in the handling of money-orders that it would be scarcely practical to entrust them with the handling of additional funds in the shape of deposits. Special evidence of opposition to postal-banks comes from Maine, where the state bank examiner, speaking for the private savings institutions of that region, attacks the competition of the Government in this business, and it is reported that the Maine Congressmen, including Speaker Reed, will oppose Postmaster-General Gary's plan in Congress.

System Safe and Practical.—"In order to understand the operation of the system, it is best to examine the systems of Great Britain and Canada. There are in Great Britain ten thousand post-offices at which deposits of one shilling and upward, within certain limits, are received. Deposits must be made in multiples of a shilling, not amounting to more than £50 ($250) in one year, nor may the total on deposit exceed £200 ($1,000). In Canada the limits are $1,000 and $3,000 respectively. The rate of interest on deposit in Great Britain is 2½ per cent.; in Canada 3 per cent. Two per cent. would probably bring deposits in this country, on account of the absolute safety. Regulations could easily be made for the repayment of the deposits—which would always be small in amount—at any post-office. The deposits could be invested by the Government in United States bonds, or, if necessary, in state or municipal securities.

"The greatest benefit of the system has already been pointed out, and is the bringing into circulation the savings of country people, especially in the South and far West, remote from responsible savings-banks. In a large part of those sections, safe, reliable banks are few and far apart. The people have not sufficient confidence in the integrity or business judgment of wild-cat bankers to entrust savings in their hands. With the postal system, deposits would be as safe as any earthly possession could be and as secure as the Government itself. The apparent benefits of teaching businesslike ways and saving habits to the people in general and the promotion of thrift and industry are too obvious to require more than a mere mention.

"No one need fear that the Government will go into the banking business or enter into an unfair competition with the banks. The rate of interest would be so small that the business would be really conducting a safe depository and that only where there is no commercial agency to discharge that function. The loss to the legitimate banking enterprises would amount to nothing."—*The Dispatch* (*Rep.*), *St. Paul.*

Congressional Committees vs. Sentiment.—"The press of the country is almost unanimous in support of postal savings banks, and there can be little doubt that it represents popular sentiment. It does not, however, follow that the new law will be passed by Congress at the coming session or put into immediate operation. Under our congressional system, especially as recently interpreted by Reed, neither Congress nor the people can get what they want unless the Speaker of the House and the chairmen of the committees are favorably disposed. The chairmen can pigeonhole or kill any bills that come before their committees and prevent these measures reaching a vote in Congress. It is said that both the House and Senate chairmen of the committees on postal affairs are, for special or personal reasons, opposed to postal savings-banks, and can be counted on to kill any friendly measures that may come up in Congress or prevent their consideration. Thus while the outlook for postal savings-banks is favorable from one point of view, it is bad from another; and unless the press and people are very emphatic and determined and defeat the pigeonholing practise and control of legislation by committee, there is danger that we will have no postal savings-banks for the present at least. The fight is not with Congress, but with the chairmen of committees, and a determined effort ought to be made to restore to the Senate and House the law-making power they once enjoyed."—*The Times-Democrat* (*Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

"Uncle Sam's Department-Store."—"The expansive powers of the postal service seem to be illimitable. Upon what branch of private business enterprise will it next seek to trench? It furnishes printed envelopes to merchants cheaper than the country stationer or printer can afford to sell the unprinted stock. Who knows but what it will very soon be writing life insurance and issuing accident tickets?

"Any enlargement of the paternalistic principle, no matter how innocent-looking, is dangerous and greatly to be deplored. If the Government is to become the stationer, the printer, the banker, and investor of the citizen, why not his shoemaker, his baker, his butcher, and candlestick-maker? It is a strange and menacing conception of governmental functions that makes the country a powerful centralized competitor of the private citizen in his legitimate business undertakings.

"Some localities have no savings-banks, and some that do have them are victimized by dishonest and incompetent management. But is government ownership or management to be the cure for every business vacancy and every business failure or fraud? It is true that the postal savings-bank would be an accommodation to communities without any facilities of the kind, but would it not be a detriment to the places whose savings it draws together and sends off to the money centers instead of putting it out again in local business investments and enterprises as the savings-banks now do?"—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit.*

The Problem of Investment.—"We do not suppose Mr. Gary would favor the Government's embarking in any line of manufacture for profit, or of going into the money market to loan funds. What he suggested in his annual report was investment in state and municipal bonds and in real-estate mortgages. The former will oblige the Government to decide what state and municipal bonds it will invest in and what it will not. An illustration will show the impracticability of this; the law of this State

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regarding investments by savings-banks discriminates against the bonds of Chicago; would a bureau of the general Government dare to make such a discrimination, and if it did what sort of an attack would the Illinois delegation in Congress be able to lead against the Post-Office Department?

"That the lending on mortgages would bring the Government into competition with legitimate private business would commend it to a great many of the advocates of the postal savings-banks, who are distinctly socialistic in their ideas. But however much they may approve the principle, they can not be blind to the enormous losses that have been made in mortgage loans by men who were lending their own funds, or funds they were responsible for, and who had a motive for caution that public officials can not have. A considerable part of such loans must result disastrously, and the losses will have to be made good by the taxpayers."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

"How is the Government to invest this money so as to be able to pay depositors the 2 per cent. or 2½ per cent. interest which Postmaster-General Gary proposes? For of course if it didn't it would become necessary to tax the whole people to pay these depositors their interest.

"Mr. Gary proposes to use the deposits to build public buildings. How will that earn interest to pay the depositors? Will Mr. Gary contend that the Government saves money every time it builds a post-office or a custom-house? The fact is, the only possible condition on which the Government could make the postal-savings system self-supporting would be the certainty of permanent public debt and public expenditures to an amount regularly exceeding the deposits in its custody. Under those circumstances, by using the savings at a rate of interest lower than it would have to pay to other lenders, it might be able to maintain the postal-banks with advantage to itself and real benefit to the depositors. The Government has no business to borrow money that it doesn't actually have to, or to promise interest that it can not actually earn."—*The Journal, Biddeford, Me.*

"Money placed in private savings-banks is not held in the vaults of such banks. It is immediately invested in good securities and goes out among the people to perform its useful functions. If the Government takes the money, however, there would seem to be no good chance for its use. It would lie idle and unproductive. The individual depositor would possibly be benefited by having offered him a safe place for keeping his money, but the community at large would suffer the loss of the use of the money. It is doubtful if the good of the individual should be allowed to outweigh the good of the general public. This, we take it, is the chief objection to the proposed system. We think the Postmaster-General will find no satisfactory answer to it."—*The Register (Dem.), Mobile, Ala.*

"If the Government should go into the savings-bank business it should go into it on business and banking principles, and not on those of philanthropy and paternalism. There is one ground on which postal savings-banks could be justified very easily, and that is the old familiar ground of protection and bounties. If it is right to tax the people for the benefit of one class, it is right to tax them for all classes, and there is no great difference in principle in taxing for the purposes of protection and bounties and taxing for the purpose of paying interest to depositors in postal savings-banks."—*The Herald (Dem.), Salt Lake City.*

"As for putting the savings of industry into public buildings or public works, this would invite such congressional extravagance as would end in public ruin. No postal savings-banks, until some one has solved the problem of investing the deposits."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Consummation of the Philadelphia Gas Lease.—The court of common pleas, in Philadelphia, refused (November 30) to grant an injunction to prevent the execution of the lease of the city gas-works to a private corporation, called the United Improvement Gas Company (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 27). The issue as it appeared to opponents of the lease resolved itself into a question as to whether the city councils had not voted away property which belonged to the people without the owners' consent, but the court found none of the legal objections raised by petitioners against the execution of the lease of sufficient weight to base writs of injunction upon. The principal points of the court's decision are summarized as follows, by the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "The statutes of that Commonwealth only confer the power to own the gas-works and light the streets of this city in the municipality, and do not impose a duty such as the city is forbidden to delegate to other parties. The decision of the city to make a lease to a corporation, and discard the propositions of other bidders offering more advantageous terms, was but an exercise of a discretionary power vested in the municipality, with which the courts can not interfere. The Philadelphia gas-works is not a department of the city government, but is a private enterprise of the municipality, and the lease, therefore, does not delegate such a governmental function to another as is forbidden by law. The lease will not invalidate or impair the contracts of a loan created to procure money for improving the city gas-works, because the provisions in that loan for the reservation of certain receipts of the gas-works to pay interest and create a sinking fund only amounted to promises by the city, and did not create a legal contract. The court refused to pass upon the question as to whether or not city councils had a power to enact ordinances which would tend to interfere with or impair the legislative functions of future councils, the opinion contending that such a question was premature."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"HOME rule" as defined by Spain is rule of Cuba conducted by the Spaniards at home.—*The Record, Chicago.*

A FEW ago the popular amusement of the day was golf. Later it was football. Now it is the formulation of currency reform plans.—*The Record, Chicago.*

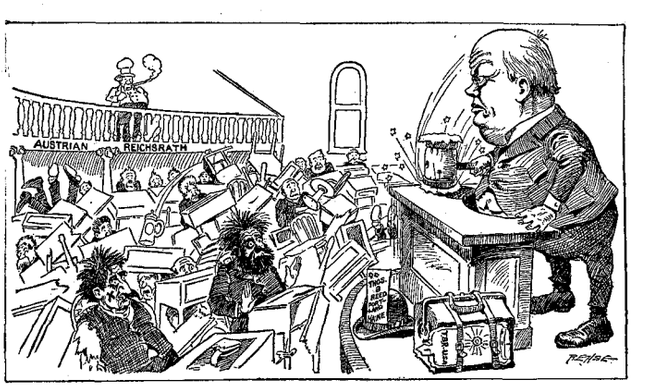
A GREAT FOOTBALL GAME IN AUSTRIA.

The last game of the celebrated Austrian Reichsrath series was played in Vienna yesterday, the Czech eleven winning by a score of 12 to 10. It was a scrappy, give-and-take contest from the start, the features being the splendid interfering of Herr Polocz and the tackling of Herr Wolff. Little attention was paid to the rules against slugging and mass-plays, and as a consequence it is possible that the game will be protested.

The leftist faction won the toss and opened up the game by a 25-yard kick-off into the government territory. Then President Abrahamovitch was punted into the corridor, and Dr. Wolff, who was making a clever run for the President's tribune, was tackled by Herr Polocz. There was a hand-to-hand fight and Wolff was downed. A moment later the Czech flying-wedge came down the line and jammed the opposition under the benches. Herr Schoenerer crawled out of the bunch and uppercut a German nationalist, who promptly countered with a left-hand drive. While the umpire was endeavoring to straighten out the game, Herr Pfersche tackled Herr Polocz and attempted to slit his weasand, a play that is forbidden under the '97 rules of the European Legislative Association. The men were separated and Herr Pfersche was then choked insensible.

President Abrahamovich returned for the second half and was immediately chased down the fire-escape. Three more deputies from the other side of the house were buried in a mass-play, and Herr Hagenhofer came out of the scrimmage only to be put to sleep with a left-hand hook. Both sides were exhausted by this time and the playing became listless. Now and then somebody's face was jammed in, and efforts were made here and there to gouge out an eye, but the attempts for the most part were futile and the spectators impartially hissed both teams for shirking the play. Toward the close of the last half Pfersche succeeded in punting a long-bladed knife into the wrist of Dr. Gessoann; but instead of amputating the doctor's hand he made only a flesh wound. Pfersche's colleagues became disheartened after his failure to score and put up an indifferent game, allowing the opposition to choke him black in the face and failing to add anything to the list of dead and wounded, when Count von Der Lilie sozzled the team with ice-water.

The result of yesterday's game leaves the series a tie so far as the number killed and injured is concerned, much to the regret of the friends of both elevens. No arrangements have yet been made for playing off the tie, and none will be made until the police are withdrawn from the chamber.—*The News, Detroit.*



WE CAN SPARE HIM.

—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

BOURGET'S INTERPRETATION OF ZOLA.

ÉMILE ZOLA is not likely to become a "back number" so long as he has such eloquent admirers as Paul Bourget to champion his work. According to M. Bourget, the great realist's entire work "bears the impress of that intellectual probity which constitutes in itself the most efficacious and virile of lessons." Zola, we are told, is the novelist *par excellence* of democracy and science. Bourget's article appears in *The Home Journal* (New York), and we quote from it as follows:

"The originality of the novels of Émile Zola lies in the fact that he has been the first to perceive and reveal the element of beauty that a collective energy enwraps. Study the structure of almost all his stories since 'L'Assommoir,' which marks his entrance upon full mastership, and you will find that the hero of the book is always, with him, no longer as in 'Père Goriot' or 'Rouge et Noir' such or such an individual, but an *ensemble*, a vast anonymous activity upon which each individual depends. In 'Germinal' it is a mine; in 'La Bête Humaine' it is a railway; in 'Le Bonheur des Dames' it is a great department-store; in 'L'Argent' it is a bank; in 'La Débâcle' it is that indeterminate and formidable monster, a modern army. And in 'Lourdes' and in 'Rome,' as it will be in 'Paris,' it is an entire city. In these enormous organisms the effort of each individual counts for much, but, like one figure in a column, absorbed in, and having value only in relation to, the total. These books, with striking magic, make you feel and understand this agglomeration of human figures, and the colossal, immoderate, almost grandiose character of the total thus obtained. If you consider that this change of ideal in this art corresponds exactly to the change of general vitality now going on in contemporary civilization, the prodigious interest which this work has aroused will at once be made clear to you. The author of the Rougon series is the first really to see and accept that which is really new in the new society—the substitution of the organized mass for personal initiative, the advent of the multitude, and, if not the disappearance of the *élite*, at least the diminution of their power. Whether we deplore or not this violent and irresistible onpush of democracy—and for my part I confess that I belong in every fiber to the things of the old world, and that I believe profoundly in the superiorities of oligarchic societies—this onpush exists. It has found in Emile Zola its painter—rather say, its poet, a dreamer of this tremendous tide, equal in genius to the phenomenon before his eyes."

Once admit this interpretation of Zola's work, that a collectivity has taken the dominant place in his books, and the modification that the novel has undergone in his hands will be readily understood. We quote further:

"Having set himself the task of exhibiting masses in action, the author of 'Germinal' has had to look to it that individual analysis should be reduced in his work to a minimum. His characters, very clearly outlined and full of life, are never searched beyond a certain point. They are so silhouetted as to take, in the immense human stir which the artist wishes to reproduce, a place not extremely salient, after the fashion of faces in juxtaposition in a crowd. It follows that he has set on foot innumerable creatures, without ever gathering his experience of a given passion or a given mania in an epitome of one of those types stronger than nature, such as we see in Baron Hulot, Julien Sorel, or Homais. Wishing to paint his heroes as participants in an *ensemble*, he has had to base them on the few very profound feelings that render every man analogous to every other man. Continually he substitutes for the study of character the laying bare of instinct. It is his limitation, but it is also his power. Reread in 'Germinal' the story of the strike, and in 'La Débâcle' that of the battle of Sedan, and ask yourselves whether such effects could be obtained otherwise than by this resolute sacrifice of all that is psychologically picturesque."

The complete formula of the realistic school represented by Zola, says Bourget, is found in the famous definition of law: "Laws are the necessary relations resulting from the nature of things." What we still find in Balzac, Stendhal, and Saint-Beuve to love is "the truth and its inimitable accent." The still living parts in the verse of Lamartine, Hugo, Musset, Vigny, and Gautier are those in which the authors "simply have noted with exactness the sensibility of their generation." Zola's novels are a result of that conception which Taine marvelously defined when he called literature "a living psychology." "When the hour of justice shall strike for this indefatigable workman, it will be seen how tremendous a task of prior investigation each of these books involved." And M. Bourget closes as follows:

"Perhaps, in this colossal panorama of our vast democracy, his vision has not been always one of perfect accuracy. Perhaps the liberty of his coloring has wounded certain delicacies. But I defy any sincere reader, after finishing the Rougon-Macquarts and the 'Three Cities,' not to salute in the author of this vast monument a great and honest man of letters and the most robust talent of our age."

POETS AND THE FAIR SEX.

THE indiscretions of Bobbie Burns continue to furnish material for literary discussion, and an entire book, just published in Edinburgh, is devoted to the subject of Burns's "Clarinda." It professes to be "a tribute to the memory of Clarinda," but *The Saturday Review* considers it a strange sort of tribute, and expends some of its well-known vigor of objurgation upon the book, upon the author, upon his contributors, and upon Clarinda herself. "A more shameless piece of book-making was never given to the world"; "there is something positively loathsome in such a volume as this"; "it is brutal, it is mean"; "if ever a woman disgraced womanhood, it was the voluptuous and prurient prude," Clarinda;—such are the expressions in which the reviewer vents his indignation upon the book and upon all that class of literature, which, he thinks, is becoming unpleasantly common, and springs from the love of scandal.

But it is in the "asides" of *The Saturday Review* articles that one frequently finds the most interesting reading, and it is so in this case. Before dealing with Dr. Ross and his book, the reviewer has the following discussion on the general subject of the relations of poets to women:

"No men are so dependent on the society and sympathy of women, provided only that they are not their wives, as poets. The story has been the same in all ages. To confine illustration to our own literature: the only certain reference made by 'the father of English poetry' to his wife is a shuddering reminiscence of the snappy and dissonant voice which was wont to wake him up in the morning. It is quite clear that Mrs. Shakespeare was not the heroine of the Sonnets. It is equally certain that the only recorded compliments Milton ever paid to woman's charms as distinguished from woman's virtues were not paid to either of his three wives. What his views of his first wife were, are they not written in the first book of the 'Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce' and in 'Samson Agonistes'? His second wife died too soon to count, and as for his third wife, 'I see thou wilt perform according to thy promise in providing me with such dishes as I think fit while I live, and when I die thou knowest I have left thee all'—that was the note with respect to her. Dryden was, we are told, 'a great favorite with the fair sex,' but when his wife once tenderly observed that she wished she was a book, for then she would have more of his company; 'Yes,' he replied, 'I wish you were an almanac, for then I could change you every year'; and as for his sentiments on the subject of marriage, we really dare not transcribe them, and must content ourselves with a silent reference to his lines in the 'Epistle to his Honored Kinsman, John Dryden,' and to two comparatively decorous couplets:

> Minds are so hardly matched that e'en the first,
> Tho paired by Heaven, in Paradise were curst,
> For men and women, tho in one they grew,
> Yet first or last return again to two.

"But he did not talk in this way to 'the beautiful Mrs. Creed.'

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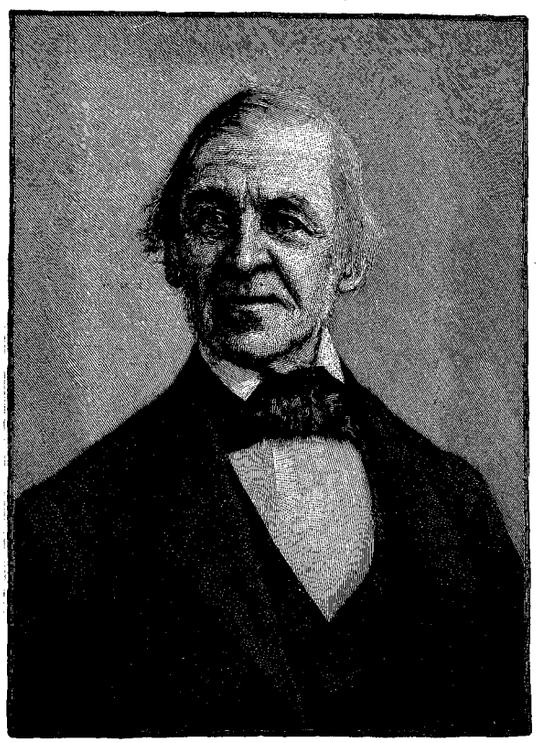
Pope was a bachelor, and he, too, we regret to say, resorted for inspiration partly to the wife of another man and partly to a succession of ladies, of whom Miss Martha Blunt, who succeeded in 'fixing' his wandering fancy, may be regarded as the type. The 'tender Shenstone' first got his heart broken, and then, wishing to bestow the fragments on his housekeeper, who prudishly declined them, retired one night, in a fit of sulks, into his backyard, where he slept in a wagon, got a chill, and died. A succession of not, we fear, very reputable ladies, in addition to 'The Jessamy Bride' and 'Amanda,' helped Goldsmith and Thomson along. If among more modern poets Wordsworth, Campbell, Moore, Scott, and Southey found in happy homes what men ought to find, this was not the case either with Coleridge or Crabbe, either with Shelley or Landor; and as for Byron, we all know what Fletcher said, 'Every woman can do with my lord what she pleases, except my lady.'"

EMERSON'S EARLY CAREER.

EMERSON as a writer and a lecturer is, of course, one of the best known of our literary men. Emerson as a schoolteacher and as a preacher is not so familiar a figure. The eighth paper in De Wolfe Howe's series of sketches of "American Bookmen" (*The Bookman*, December) treats of Emerson, and



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

we extract portions of the article relating to these earlier stages of his life before he had found where his true power lay.

Ralph Waldo was not cradled in the lap of luxury. He was one (the fourth) of eight children, and the father, Rev. William Emerson, died when Ralph was but eight years old, leaving his widow in very straitened circumstances. The help of the church and of kinsmen made the education of the children possible, but there were privations to be endured. We quote as follows:

"There were times when Ralph, as he was then called, and his brother Edward had to share the use of one overcoat, and jeering schoolfellows would ask, 'Whose turn is it to-day?' The boys helped in the household duties, such as driving the cow from the house where they once lived, near the present site of the Boston Athenæum, to a pasture beyond the Common, and took far less time for play than for the improvement of their minds. At school and college Emerson made himself the name which is commonly won by studious boys of slender health and means, and of talents not phenomenal. He was fourteen years old when he entered Harvard College, and became 'president's freshman,' a kind of errand-boy for the faculty, with the privilege *ex officio* of serving as a waiter at commons, and paying thereby for three fourths of his own board. During his course he took prizes for dissertations and declamation, and wrote the class poem after seven youths had declined the honor; but at the end his college rank was only a little above the middle of the class."

After graduation, Emerson became a school-teacher, his youthfulness causing at times considerable merriment among his girl pupils, some of them older than himself. One of his scholars has told of his reproof to a youthful offender which consisted simply of the words "Oh sad!" gravely spoken. A week before he came of age (1824), he wrote in his journal: "I deliberately dedicate my time, my talents, and my hopes to the church." We quote again:

"The ministerial period of Emerson's life was full of struggle and perplexity. Ill health was the first obstacle he had to overcome. The weakness of his eyes interrupted his studies at once, and the weakness of his lungs made it necessary for him to spend nearly the whole winter and spring of 1827 in the South. Then there were inward questionings about the rightfulness of his place even within the flexible boundaries of Unitarianism. Whatever the younger men of his day may be writing to aunts who have their confidence, Emerson at twenty-three was not using the language of his contemporaries when he wrote to Mary Moody Emerson: ''Tis a queer life, and the only humor proper to it seems quiet astonishment.' One of the maxims of his life, early inculcated by this strenuous aunt, was, 'Always do what you are afraid to do.' Both in the earlier and in the later days of his ministry this rule must have been in some measure his guide. He did not do the easy thing in establishing himself successfully as a minister; and when the time came to choose between the pleasant incumbency of the Second Church in Boston and an adherence to his personal opinion in a matter of worship, it would have been the course of least resistance to retain his post and modify his views. The issue between him and his parishioners was vital; he had ceased to think the regular administration of the communion essential or even desirable; naturally his people thought otherwise. He made no attempt to impose his views upon them, but when it was clear that no common ground was tenable, he set forth in a sermon his reasons for thinking as he did, and brought to an end his connection with the parish. There was the best of good feeling on each side. In many ways he had shown eminent fitness for the ministry. When a good choir sang, 'its best was coarse and discordant after Emerson's voice.' His sermons delighted even those who failed to understand them. The sincerity of his more personal relations and the inherent charm of the man made him abundantly beloved. In his strictly ministerial functions it appears that he was not always successful. The story is told that once when he was called to the deathbed of a Revolutionary soldier, and showed some difficulty in administering the usual consolations, the veteran summoned all his strength to exclaim: 'Young man, if you don't know your business, you had better go home.' But it was the inward voice and not rebuffs like this that brought him to the wise decision that his work in the world could not be that of a regular minister."

He became a lecturer, and of the discomforts endured in his new career he speaks as follows in his journal:

"It was, in short—this dragging a decorous old gentleman out of home and out of position, to this juvenile career—tantamount to this: 'I'll bet you fifty dollars a day for three weeks that you will not leave your library, and wade, and freeze, and ride, and run, and suffer all manner of indignities, and stand up for an hour each night reading in a hall;' and I answer, 'I'll bet I will.' I do it and win the nine hundred dollars."

Of his oratory Charles Eliot Norton wrote as follows:

"It began nowhere, and ended everywhere, and yet, as always with that divine man, it left you feeling that something beautiful had passed that way—something more beautiful than anything else, like the rising and setting of stars. . . . He boggled, he lost his place, he had to put on his glasses; but it was as if a

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creature from some fairer world had lost his way in our fogs, and it was *our* fault, not his."

The Brook-Farm philosophy caught Emerson, tho he never joined that community, and his sense of humor kept him from some of the extravagant follies of his friends. Quoting what he once said to illustrate the difference between writing prose and writing poetry ("I can breathe at any time, but I can only whistle when the right pucker comes"), De Wolfe Howe writes:

"In the homely humor of a hundred sentences like this Emerson has left sufficient proof of the qualities that saved him from follies which his friends of the Transcendental brotherhood did not escape. In his own metaphor, he hitched his wagon to a star, but in Dr. Holmes's, 'he never let go the string of his balloon.' Tho he could not bring himself to join the communities of Brook Farm and Fruitlands, he made attempts at home to simplify his mode of life. One of these was to seat his servants at his own table, and the plan was thwarted only by the obduracy of the cook, who looked upon human relations through no mist of theories. At one time he believed in tilling his own ground, but soon after his infant son stopped his work by saying, 'Papa, I am afraid you will dig your leg,' he surrendered the hoe and spade to hands more skilled in their use. His known sympathy with all independence of thought brought many a strange 'devastator of the day' to his gates, and each was received with friendly consideration. Once a Russian appeared, so bent upon his projects that he scorned to take off his hat in the house. 'Very well, then,' said Emerson, 'we will talk in the yard,' and under the apple-trees the interview was conducted. It must have been of men like this that Emerson, when one of them wished an introduction to him, said: 'Whom God hath put asunder, why should man join together?'"

PROS AND CONS OF SPELLING-REFORM.

PROF. HARRY THURSTON PECK, of *The Bookman*, which still spells honor and labor with a u and program with nine letters, has been making merry over "fonetik refawrm" and "refawrmers." The publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST come in for the first rap at his hands, then Noah Webster ("that half-baked, priggish, and conceited pedant"), then the Philological Association, then Prof. Brander Matthews. Since Professor Peck's article has appeared (*The Bookman*, November), several responses have been made to it in tones more or less indignant, the principal one being by Benjamin E. Smith, managing editor of "The Century Dictionary."

After a page of merriment, Professor Peck comes down, temporarily, to a serious line of argument as follows:

"The fact is that it is a good deal easier to propose a new system of spelling than to get any number of sensible people to adopt it. And the reason is obvious enough. In the first place, the accepted system *is* accepted and in possession, and *beati possidentes* is a good old maxim that is based upon a fundamental truth. The accepted spelling is also that in which our literature has been written down and printed for many generations. It gives a substantial uniformity. It has dignity. It is an essential part of the history of the English language. And, in the second place, it is not by any means enough to show that this system is open to objection, that it is illogical, that it is inconsistent. One must also show that of the substitutes proposed for it, some one substitute, at least, is not equally objectionable and illogical and inconsistent. But, as a matter of fact, and apart from other considerations, against every one of the 'reformed' methods it is easy to oppose the very arguments which the 'reformers' hurl at the old accepted spelling."

Professor Peck, in answer to the charge that the old spelling is "supported by nothing but by prejudice, by custom, by convention, by sentiment," remarks that this is a very strong support. The world is ruled by sentiment. Most of the arguments on this line used against the old spelling could be employed with equal force to discredit the clothing of civilized people. "Indeed, the more we think of it," says the professor, "the more we are convinced that the absurdities of clothing are infinitely greater than the absurdities of the accepted English spelling." He treats next of the claim that much loss of time is caused by the old spelling, and says:

" . . . we will concede, if we must, that an active writer might waste as much as three minutes and a half each day in writing silent letters. The case seems very clear, and we sorrowfully admit it. To be sure, all the decencies and proprieties of life take time. It takes time to brush one's teeth, to comb one's hair, to shave, to dress, to practise little social courtesies, to do the innumerable things that enter into every-day existence, just as it takes time to spell like an educated man and not like a horse-boy writing to a cook-maid. But what of it? Cultivated men and women gladly give this time; and the willingness to give it is the one thing that differentiates the civilized human being from the filthy and brutal savage."

The inconsistency of the English spelling is admitted; but it simply mirrors the inconsistency of the language itself. Our English tongue, with its blending of Saxon and French, of Scandinavian and Celtic, of Latin and Greek, is from one point of view the most illogical and inconsistent language ever known. None the less it is the grandest language ever heard on the lips of men. There has been indeed but one quite scientific language, Volapük, and that has made no headway, while English is conquering the world:

"And the spelling is like the language. It is illogical, but it is picturesque; and the person who would prefer to it a machine-made system invented by pedants and propagated by cranks would prefer the flat monotony of a prairie to the bold and splendid scenery of the Alps, and would turn his back upon a Titian to hang upon his walls a tea-shop chromo."

Besides, none of the reform spellings are consistent, and to prove it Professor Peck cites inconsistencies such as spelling "antichrist" instead of "anticrist," "coquet" instead of "coket," "courtesy" instead of "curtesy," "photograph" instead of "fotograf," etc. Moreover, the reformers can not agree among themselves. "As soon as you let go of the accepted orthography of English, a whole swarm of grotesque spellings will come about your ears, each claiming to be *the* only simple and scientific method." He would like to reproduce a specimen of the phonetic spelling of the most radical and logical of the reformers, with their new letters; but *The Bookman's* types will not admit of it. He gives the following as an approximation:

"Litl Wili had ä monki
Claiming up ä yelô stik;
Hi sukt dhi yelô pänt ol of,
It mäd him dethli sik;
Dhi huming top iz sailent now,
Dhi bol iz läd asaid,
And dhi munki duzent jump around
Sins litl Wili daid!"

As for the authority of the Philological Association, which has declared in favor of the reform, Professor Peck insists that the question of spelling is not one of scholarship but one of taste, and on this the association is no better authority than the Knights of Labor.

But the statement by the professor that has aroused the keenest resentment is his charge of vulgarity. We quote again:

"Now, if the proposed substitutes for the regular spelling of English words be no improvement in respect to real simplicity, consistency, uniformity, and convenience; and if, in addition, they are less true to the history of the language, if they do violence to well-established sentiment and custom, if they would introduce unlimited confusion, and if they are grotesque beyond belief, then why in the name of common sense should any one be anxious to adopt them? There is no use of talking and writing and publishing long arguments about analogies and derivations and phonetic bases, and abnormal types, and assimilative forms. One great colossal fact stands out so overwhelmingly as to dominate the whole interminable controversy. 'Fonetik Refawrm'

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is hopelessly, unspeakably, and sickeningly vulgar; and this is an eternal reason why men and women of taste, refinement, and discrimination will reject it with a shudder of disgust.

"The written forms of English words will change in time, as the language itself will change. It will change in its vocabulary, in its idioms, in its pronunciation, and perhaps to some extent in its structural form. For change is the one essential and inevitable phenomenon of a living language, as it is of any living organism. And with these changes, slow and silent and unconscious, will come a change in the orthography. But all these gradual modifications will be the work of new necessities, of new influences, of new conditions; and when they come they will come as a part of the history of English."

Benjamin E. Smith's reply appears in *The Critic* (November 20), and is much briefer than Professor Peck's article. He derides somewhat the professor's "superior attitude," his "placid assumption that it is all a matter of taste," his "resort to ridicule." Mr. Smith thinks that nothing more "hopelessly, unspeakably, and sickeningly"—quoting the professor's adverbs—silly ever flowed from a reputable pen than the remarks above about the vulgarity of the reform. "No one who understands the meaning of words can connect the idea of vulgarity with the products of strictly scientific and scholarly thought, and it is upon such that the general demand for *some* reform of English spelling rests." Mr. Smith continues:

"The fact is that an article like Professor Peck's, now happily a very rare thing, means simply that its author has felt constrained, doubtless by some impulse uncontrollable by reason, to get up and shout with a loud voice that he 'doesn't like it,' under the delusion that this dislike of his is a fact of momentous importance and an argument that must knock the reform and the reformers into a cocked hat. In reality, however, the reformer listens to such roaring with a perfectly calm mind for the simple reason that *the intelligent attempt to overcome this very dislike in himself, or to assign it to its proper place*, was his first step toward a rational appreciation of the merits and importance of the reform. Most reformers begin with a dislike of any change in our alphabetical forms and our customary spellings, and many never get over it; but they know that this dislike does not spring from rational grounds and that it has not the slightest bearing upon the merits of the case. That our existing spelling is theoretically bad and practically mischievous has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, and many more or less sensible ways of making it better have been suggested. That Professor Peck and millions of others *like* the bad more than the better spelling, is not a fact that enters into the theoretical discussion at all. On the practical side, however—that of actually getting some reform adopted—it is, of course, a fact whose significance those who have thought most about the matter are least likely to underestimate. The brute resistance to progress offered by this common dislike to *any* change in orthography has defeated the active reformer hitherto, and will continue to defeat him for a long time to come. The fight seems almost as hopeless as that of the non-partizans against Tammany and Platt, and is much the same sort of struggle."

The Springfield *Republican* and the Hartford *Courant* each endeavors to take a fall out of Professor Peck. The former remarks among other things that "it was not a happy analogy to put the development of our language, the instrument of literary and intellectual progress, on the same basis as the vagaries of fashion in clothing, of which civilization has small cause to be proud. . . . In things that have real importance the human race is fortunately not content to be browbeaten into the belief that no improvement is possible or desirable. If a timely and general application of Professor Peck's principles had been made, we should still all be savages digging clams on the seashore."

WE are to have a permanent home for an English opera company in New York. Elliott Zborowski, according to *The Herald*, will devote his American Theater to that purpose, and Henry W. Savage, who has long made opera in the vernacular a success in Boston, will provide the company. New York is a cosmopolitan city, and opera in French, Italian, German—even in Hebrew and Polish and Hungarian—has had its earnest admirers and generous supporters, but we have not had opera in English for many years, except in a spasmodic sort of fashion.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF BEAUTY.

THE nature and effects of beauty have formed the subject for innumerable studies, scientific, artistic, metaphysical, and transcendental; but we do not remember ever to have heard of any quite like that which Vernon Lee and C. Anstruther-Thomson give to us in *The Contemporary Review* (November). There are passages that may suggest Mr. Gilbert's burlesque, "Patience," and yet the article, which is one of a series on the subject of "Beauty and Ugliness," is free from bathos and sentimentality, and shows evidence of remarkably keen powers of observation. For the most part it is a discussion for experts in art and psychology, but the general purport of it may be caught from a few extracts. The writers are analyzing "the perceptive phenomena in the domain of painting," and they first consider the effects of color. In a previous article they endeavored to show, by experiments, that color makes things easy to see, and that therefore colored objects always seem more familiar than uncolored objects. They now take up the effect of color upon respiration, and this is what we get:

"The power which color possesses of putting the beholder into more intimate relation with shapes is not explicable by the mere excitement of the eye. It is due to the curious action of color on respiration, on the fact that, if we may use such an expression, we seem *to inhale color*. For, while stimulating the eye, we find that color also stimulates the nostrils and the top of the throat; for a color sensation on the eye is followed quite involuntarily by a strong movement of inspiration, producing thereby a rush of cold air though the nostrils on to the tongue and the top of the throat, and this rush of cold air has a singularly stimulating effect; sometimes the sight of an extremely vivid color like that of tropical birds, or of vivid local color strung up by brilliant sunshine, has a curious effect on the top of the throat, amounting to an impulse to give out voice. Colorless objects, on the contrary, offer no inducement to draw a long breath. If one breathes in strongly, nevertheless, there results a sense of almost intolerable insipidity, like the taste of white of egg without salt.

"This connection between color stimulation and respiration can be tested by looking at juxtaposed colors while alternately breathing and holding one's breath. This experiment brings out the unexpected fact that when divorced from respiration the eye loses much of its sensitiveness; crude colors, or crude combinations, do not offend us equally while we refrain from breathing. Let us take, for a trial, a picture in a delicate scheme of color: olive-trees on a pale russet hillside; and let us fasten a red patch at one corner and a yellow patch on the other and a bright blue patch in the middle. Looking at this appalling combination while holding the breath, we find that it causes us no kind of distress. But as soon as we resume breathing we find that we can not endure to look at it any longer. For the moderate sort of even respiration instinctively adopted while looking at the delicate scheme of color of the landscape is roughly disturbed by the patches of red, yellow, and blue; they force the breathing into violent inspiration, which is felt as a sudden overstimulation of certain tracts in the region of taste and smell, almost as in smelling a rose we should be disturbed by the sudden intrusion of a pungent smell like that of smelling-salts. When we remove the three patches of color and look at them together we have no sense of aversion, for, altho they force us to inhale more air than normally, we no longer experience an uneven stimulation, excessive and insufficient alternately. If now we look at the picture without the patches, we experience a curious complex excitement of the nature both of taste and smell, and the air breathed in seems to *have a sort of grain in it*."

The writers go on from this to a rather esoteric discussion of the three dimensions in painting, namely: The first dimension, called height and depth; the second, called breadth; the third, called thickness, which may be divided into distance and bulk. The effect of the first is to produce a breathing high up, a sense of lightheartedness, of hopefulness. The effect of the second is to produce breathing with both lungs, a feeling of expansion and serenity. The effect of the third is to produce breathing backward and forward, a sense of confidence in the reality of things,

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warm interest in the outer world. After elaborating these thoughts at some length, the discussion comes to the subject of sculpture. It will have become evident, the writers say, that for complete appreciation the spectator must be willing to meet the work of art half-way. They continue:

"This is nowhere so much the case as with sculpture, because, as the sculptured figure constitutes the whole work, unaided by any arrangements to guide the attention, we can see it adequately only by ourselves initiating the necessary adjustments; and, as the statue has the same general shape as ourselves, these adjustments involve a very considerable adjustment, not merely of our internal, but of our externally visible, movements.

"We can not, for instance, satisfactorily focus a stooping figure like the Medicean Venus if we stand before it bolt upright and with tense muscles, nor a very erect and braced figure like the Apoxyomenos if we stand before it humped up and with slackened muscles. In such cases the statue seems to evade our eye, and it is impossible to realize its form thoroughly; whereas, when we adjust our muscles in imitation of the tenseness or slackness of the statue's attitude, the statue immediately becomes a reality to us.

"That Greek statues, unaided by *lines of direction* and arrangements of color, are thus excessively dependent upon the movements of the spectator, can be shown by one or two other details. Greek statues, for instance, do not stand as if rooted to the ground, but stand, on the contrary, by balance; we therefore see them satisfactorily only if ourselves on our feet, and unconsciously *miming*, so to speak, their equilibrium with our own. This fact and the above-mentioned one can be experimentally tested as easily as the fact of being unable to hum or whistle a tune with one rhythm while moving our bodies according to another rhythm. Again, as Greek statues possess a definite equilibrium, it becomes necessary to walk round them in order thoroughly to realize them, because, altho from some given point we might get a view of the whole figure, yet from no one point could we get the complete sense of the figure's equilibrium. We must therefore shift our position more or less continually in order to follow each part of this balance to its point of stability; and as our own equilibrium is affected by that of the statue, we feel dissatisfied until we have realized the position in its wholeness. . . .

"In the best Greek figures the foot which bears the weight is placed so well under the center of gravity that they can walk slowly without rocking, whereas real people—at least moderns—walk, so to speak, with a foot on each side, and therefore lurch as soon as they go slowly. Now, in looking at Greek statues, we are forced automatically to adjust ourselves to their walk in order satisfactorily to focus them; and this adjustment to a better balance in ourselves is extremely agreeable. In this way do good antiques improve our consciousness of existence by literally forcing us to more harmonious movements."

The writers admit that their observations may prove to have been rudimentary and partial, and are prepared to encounter serious opposition and absolute disbelief. They defend their conclusions, however, on philosophical grounds as follows:

"There is undoubtedly, at first sight, something startling in the notion that it is we, the beholders, who, so to speak, *make form exist* in ourselves by alteration in our respiratory and equilibratory processes, and by initiated movements of various parts of the body. But there is nothing at variance with the trend of philosophy since Kant, in thus adding *Form* to the daily increasing list of apparently objective existences which we must recognize as modes of function of our mind; still less at variance with the tendencies of the most recent psychology, in adding another of the functions of what we call *mind*, to the processes of what we rather arbitrarily distinguish from it as *body*. We must point out, also, that grotesque as may appear at first sight the notion of external form being in a way executed, or, to use a convenient word, *mimed*, by the beholder, we are daily postulating, tho without perceiving it, some similar mimetic connection between perception and motion. We refer to the fact that we all of us reproduce, through our gesture, not merely the gestures of other creatures, but the forms, the lines of directions, the pressures and upliftings of inanimate objects; that we can place the muscles of our face in the same position as those of the person whom we choose to mimic; and that we can nearly all of us, from our infancy and utterly untaught, reproduce more or less correctly on paper, or with movable objects, the shapes and positions of surrounding objects. Nor is this capacity limited to visual phenomena; the power of imitating sounds, the whole process by which, without any knowledge of the parts employed, we learn to speak and to sing, all testify to some mechanism by which the perception of form, audible as well as visible, is intimately and automatically connected with movement, full-fledged or incipient, hidden or obvious, in ourselves. . . . Why such mimetic processes should exist is indeed a difficult question, but one which physiology may some day answer. But, answered or unanswered, the difficulty of explaining the connection between retinal and muscular sensations in the eye and muscular adjustments of the chest, back, nape of the neck, and so forth, this difficulty is not any greater than explaining the connection between impressions on the ear and muscular adjustments of the throat, mouth, and limbs; or, perhaps, of explaining any of the numerous interworkings of apparently dissimilar and distant organs."

NOTES.

IAN MACLAREN'S "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," and "Kate Carnegie" have been dramatized under the title, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and the play will be produced in New York soon after the holidays. Dr. Watson heartily indorses the dramatization, which is the work of James MacArthur and Tom Hall.

A MARBLE tablet in commemoration of the birth of Elizabeth Barrett Browning at Kelloe, England, March 6, 1806, was unveiled a few days ago in Kelloe Parish Church. The Baltimore *News* remarks: "The world of English women owe Mrs. Browning a debt that has been but lightly paid. A commemorative tablet goes but a little way toward doing meet honor to her, but it is a proof of appreciation that is to be warmly welcomed by the many to whom Mrs. Browning has been a spiritual stimulus as well as a singer of much impassioned art."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S rimes are called cockney by Frederick Keppel in a recent number of *The Chap-Book*. Kipling rimes "horses" and "courses," "abroad" and "Lord," "port" and "thought," "walk" and "pork," "straw" and "corps." All these rimes and other similar ones become perfect if pronounced in the cockney or Lord Dundreary dialect. Doubtless many use that dialect, but Mr. Keppel finds it a tax on his imagination to fancy the old Scotch engineer in "McAndrew's Hymn" saying "pawt." What he really would say would sound more like "porrt." Mr. Keppel does not go so far, however, as to call Mr. Kipling a cockney, or to infer that Mr. Kipling is trying to make cockneys of the rest of us.

CHARLES READE'S opinion of Ellen Terry is given in an article on the famous actress by Austin Brereton in the Christmas number of *The English Illustrated*. Reade, who had occasion to be grateful to Miss Terry for more than one impersonation, is quoted as saying: "Ellen Terry is an enigma. Her eyes are pale, her nose rather long, her mouth nothing particular, complexion a delicate brick-dust, her hair rather like tow. Yet, somehow, she is *beautiful*. Her expression kills any pretty face you see beside her. Her figure is lean and bony, her hand masculine in size and form. Yet she is a pattern of fawn-like grace. Whether in movement or repose, grace *pervades the hussy*. In character impulsive, intelligent, weak, hysterical—in short, all that is abominable and charming in woman. Ellen Terry is a very charming actress. I see through and through her. Yet she pleases me all the same. *Little duck!*"

"UGLINESS in Fiction" is discussed by Ian Maclaren in the current number of *Literature*. He protests against "books which swear on every page and do the other things on the page between. There are such things as drains," he says, "and sometimes they may have to be opened; but one would not for choice have one opened in his library." And again: "Why should the artist in life (the novelist) forsake the quest of the perfect and the beautiful, wrought out often through poverty and agony, and spend his skill on what is loathsome and disgusting? Is he not also bound to the service of the ideal, and is it not his function to fling out before us that model of high character and living which we all have imagined, after which we all strive, but which we can not express; or is it that the canon of beauty which guides the sculptor and the painter has no authority over the novelist, and he alone of artists has the liberty of deformity?"

MR. SWINBURNE gives vigorous expression to his disgust at finding his name included in the list of forty immortals proposed by the London *Academy* for a new English Academy. In a letter to the London *Times* Swinburne says: "In this decadent month, after the great sea-serpent has usually risen once more to the surface of the press—only, perhaps, to be choked in a far from unseasonable effort to emulate the digestion of other contributors by swallowing the gigantic gooseberry—no sensible man will feel, and no honest man will affect surprise at the resurrection of a more 'ridiculous monster' than these. The notion of an English Academy is too seriously stupid for farce and too essentially vulgar for comedy. But that a man whose outspoken derision of the academic ideal or idea has stood on record for more than a few years, and given deep offense to nameless if high-minded censors by the frank expression of its contempt and the unqualified vehemence of its ridicule, should enjoy the unsolicited honor of nomination to a prominent place in so unimaginable a gathering—*colluvies literarum* it probably would turn out to be, if ever it slunk into shape and writhed into existence—well, it seems to me that the full and proper definition of so preposterous an impertinence must be left to others than the bearer of the name selected for the adulation of such insult."

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SCIENCE.

LEPROSY IN HAWAII.

THE proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has made all details of Hawaiian life of interest to Americans. The prevalence of leprosy on the islands is of special concern to us, as well as the means adopted for the isolation and suppression of the disease, particularly as its existence on the islands has been brought forward as an argument against their annexation to the United States. An article on the subject is contributed to *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (October) by A. F. Corwin. The author first assures us that leprosy is by no means confined to any one zone or climate. He says:

"At the present day, as in ancient times, the disease prevails under every condition of climate and degree of civilization. In North America it is found at New Orleans, San Francisco, New Brunswick, and scatteringly in the Northwestern States. One of the greatest strongholds of leprosy of modern times has been the Hawaiian Islands. In consequence of its slow and insidious progress it is not possible to fix the exact date of its appearance in Hawaii. The period between 1825–30 is approximately the correct time, tho it may have existed for centuries before this. It is said that several of the ancient chiefs had a disease closely resembling leprosy, if not leprosy itself. Authorities, however, are quite generally agreed that this was not leprosy, but a disease caused by high living.

"The manner of importation is as uncertain as the time. The natives themselves think that the Chinese brought it, and call it 'mai pake,' or Chinese disease. But probably it was brought by whaling fleets of the Pacific, for during the early part of this century there were often as many as a hundred sail in the harbors of Honolulu, Oahu, or Tahaina, Maui. These, in addition to bringing sailors from all parts of the world, frequently shipped native crews who in their voyages were brought in contact with every nation along the Pacific. These, afterward returning home, spread any diseases they might have contracted. Many reasons have been given for the great prevalence and spread of leprosy in Hawaii. Some have laid it to the fish diet of the inhabitants, others to lack of salt, but others still, much more justly, to a contagion very easily spread by their filthy habits, such as the eating from a common dish and the passing of pipes from mouth to mouth. The natives, too, no doubt had a special susceptibility to it as the negro has to consumption or the white race to malaria."

This susceptibility is strikingly shown by a table given by Mr. Corwin, from which it appears that while the native population of the islands is only one third of the whole, out of 1,087 lepers in Hawaii no less than 974 are natives. Mr. Corwin goes on to say:

"In Hawaii, for many years, the disease was not considered contagious, but at length between 1855–65 it had spread so rapidly that it seemed as if the whole native population would be exterminated. The Government then was compelled to take official notice of it, and passed 'An Act to Prevent the Spread of Leprosy.'

"The system they employed in stamping out leprosy from the islands is similar in principle to the successful measures used in ancient times. Hawaii, however, has employed a far more humane and efficient system in caring for her lepers, and hers is rightly called 'The Model System.'

"In former times if a man was found to be a leper, whatever property he had was wrested from him; his wife was declared divorced; and he became a despised outcast. Such a condition was little better than death. In Hawaii if a man is suspected of being a leper he is taken to the receiving-station at Kalihi, where he must remain a suitable period. If he is found not to be infected with leprosy he is set free, but if the suspicion proves true, he is sent to Molokai. This is an island about thirty miles from Honolulu, on which the district of Kalawao, a tract of about 5,000 acres, is given up wholly to lepers. It is a broad and fertile domain, bordered on three sides by the sea and on the land side by a towering rampant of precipitous bluffs 2,000 feet in height. The broad plain or plateau, thus enclosed and rendered inaccessible, presents a picturesque surface and is ever covered with a luxuriant verdure.

"Under these delightful physical conditions Hawaii's lepers live. Here they are attended by eminent physicians on leprosy from many countries, and by skilled nurses. The settlement at Molokai is a little world by itself, where men give and take in marriage, rear families, have schools and churches, and, in fact, are governed by laws enacted by themselves. Their physical wants are abundantly satisfied by Hawaii's large annual appropriation. There are certain hours each day when they may see their friends, separated from them only by a fence, so that infection is impossible.

"The one possible flaw in the system as carried out by Hawaii that could be found is that children of leprous parents, tho they themselves may not be lepers, are obliged to stay upon the island.

"The lepers here are much better off on their own account than they could possibly have been before, scattered throughout all the islands, far from efficient nursing and medical treatment.

"Had not politics interfered, statistics bearing on leprosy would show much more satisfactory results to-day than they do. Under King Kalakaua the segregation laws were not stringently enforced, the king thereby gaining favor among a strong faction of the natives. Under Queen Liliuokalani, however, and since her reign, these laws have been carefully enforced. This dragging of leprosy into politics has delayed for many years the control over the disease that the country now has under the republican form of government."

The decrease in the number of lepers for the year ending December 31, 1895—apparently the latest one for which official statistics are available—was 65. The number, as stated above, was 1,087 at that date, and Mr. Corwin tells us that it is now not more than 1,000. To resume quotation:

"The whole population of the Hawaiian Islands at the last census was 109,020, and their annual appropriation for the care of lepers is about $150,000, which makes a very heavy burden for such a small country. But they stand well repaid for the liberal and advanced way in which they have dealt with the matter, as results show. For it was a delicate and perplexing problem, one demanding an immediate solution, and one whose solution was to decide largely the future of the nation."

RECENT RESEARCHES ON ODORS.

IT is so seldom that experimental work is done in the domain of smell that this one of our senses is generally regarded as being too simple and elementary to serve as the basis of a division of science, in the same way that hearing forms the basis of acoustics and sight of optics. Yet it is not quite neglected, especially on the psychological side; witness some recent experiments on the mixture of different odors as perceived by the sense of smell. These experiments are thus abstracted in *The American Naturalist* (November) by Prof. H. C. Warren, of Princeton. He says:

"The laws of color-mixture have long since been formulated, and the sequence of the color series, like that of the tone series, is well known. In the domain of smell, owing to practical difficulties that attend the investigation, little progress has been made. Certain odors stand marked as qualitatively distinct, but their relations to one another and the arrangement of their 'shades' into a single graduated series has never yet been satisfactorily demonstrated. On the other hand, it has been shown that odor-mixtures (of many odors, at least) give rise to new and qualitatively simple odors, thus resembling the color-mixtures rather than the accords of tone combinations. Zwaardemaker, in a recent work, gives a series of nine distinct classes of odors, into one or other of which he thinks any particular odor can be placed. He resolves compound odors into elements belonging to two or more of these classes. When the organ of smell is fatigued for one class of odors, the remaining elements in the compound are sensed, and if the compound consists of but two elements they may readily be distinguished by this means. Both this author

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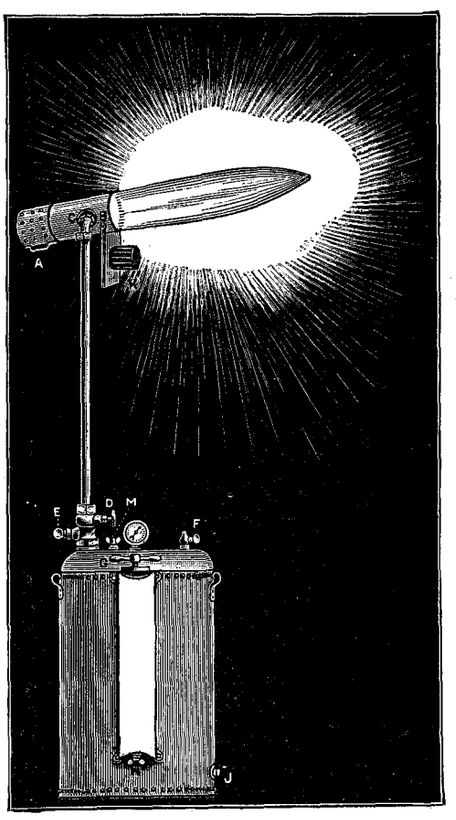
and Aronsohn, an earlier writer, speak of certain odors which do not combine to form a mixture, but when placed together give rise to a *blended* sensation, each element of which may be sensed separatively at will. In some compounds, again, one element predominates so strongly that the other is wholly indistinguishable.

"Nagel has lately taken up the investigation by a different method—that of simply sensing the various compounds without fatiguing the organ of smell. As a result of his investigations he concludes that odor-mixtures without exception follow the law of color-mixture. When one element of a compound extinguishes the other it is because the former is of far greater intensity; but by reducing this intensity sufficiently a combination is at length reached in which the two unite to form a true mixture. He therefore takes exception to the earlier view, and believes that any two odors can be mixed in such proportions as to produce, at least momentarily, the sensation of a simple odor, of a quality distinct from the components. Whether the new odor is sensed as such permanently, or not, depends on the condition of the sense-organ; if the latter is less fatigued for some of the elements than for others, the former will gradually tend to predominate. The true color-mixture—that in which none of the elements predominate—'resembles each of its components, without, however, being like them.' Thus the principles of odor-mixing, according to Dr. Nagel, are similar to those of color-mixing; and the correspondence extends, so far as the author's observation goes, to the law of intensity; the intensity of an odor-mixture is never stronger than that of its components. The author has found several pairs of odors that are more or less complementary and produce an almost odorless mixture, tho he has never succeeded in reaching this limit."

A NEW PORTABLE LIGHT.

THE following new outdoor lighting apparatus is described in *Engineering News*, from which we also reproduce the accompanying illustration. Says *The News*:

"The accompanying cut represents the Buckeye-lighting apparatus for use in factories and on construction works, and which can also be utilized for heating purposes, burning either crude or refined oils. It consists essentially of a cylindrical steel tank, containing oil under pressure, and a cast-steel vaporizing chamber mounted on an upright pipe.



A NEW PORTABLE LIGHT.

"In the figure *A* is a back-guard through which the air is admitted to the burner or vaporizing-chamber *B*, the position of the flame (in a vertical plane) being adjusted as required by turning the burner on its brass elbow union bearing at *C*. The main valve *D* regulates the supply of oil to the burner, and *E* is a filtering-plug to prevent air from being carried up to the burner. This plug requires cleaning only at long intervals. The air-cock is shown at *F*. The air-pump is mounted on the side of the tank, its handle being shown at *G* and its inlet valve at *H*. *I* is a plug for emptying the tank; *K* is the device for starting the light, and *M* is the plug of the hole for filling the tank. The weight of the apparatus is about 120 pounds.

"The tank is filled at least two thirds full, leaving an air space of a few inches, and the valve *H* is then opened and the pump worked until the desired pressure is obtained (usually about 25 pounds) when the valve is again closed. To start the light a small quantity of oil-soaked waste is put in the burner and lighted, and the door *K* then closed. In a few minutes, when the burner has become thoroughly heated, the door is opened and any residue of the waste removed, and then the oil supply valve *D* is slowly opened, when the oil will rush up the pipe to the jet of the burner, and into the hot chamber, where it becomes vaporized and emits a smokeless, white flame. The apparatus may be adapted to heating purposes by taking off the guard *A*. This will give a greater supply of air, resulting in a smaller but hotter flame."

ALLEGED "THOUGHT-PHOTOGRAPHY."

SOME time ago we noted in these columns the remarkable claims of a Frenchman named Baraduc, who asserts that he has succeeded in photographing various aura or emanations from the human body and brain. Experiments of this kind have been specially popular in France recently, and all sorts of curious results have been obtained, but they have not received credence among scientific men, altho such men in France are much more willing to give ear to strange tales than are their brothers in England or America. Now comes M. Adrien Guébhard, who asserts in the *Revue Scientifique* (November 13) that Baraduc's photographs are nothing more than the records of molecular movements, ripples, etc., in his developing fluid; and he marshals various facts in array to bear out his theory. M. Guébhard's article, which is entitled "Apropos of the Pretended Photographs of the Human Emanations," is translated, in greater part, below. The writer calls our attention to the following points, which he sets forth briefly in numbered order:

"(1) The phenomenon of 'spotting,' which may be studied with the naked eye in any disturbed layer of liquid of small thickness, may also be reproduced with a filtered photographic developer, which proves that a chemical solution in unstable equilibrium may behave like a heterogeneous physical mixture, and that the molecule in dissolution may behave like the molecule in suspension.

"(2) The analogy of form and of formation that these internal molecular groupings present to the cumulus and stratus clouds of meteorology establishes another point of similarity between solids in suspension in liquids and liquids in suspension in gases, in the neighborhood of the point of precipitation.

"The identification of the lines of direction of the 'spotting' with the lines of flow of these movements in the liquid becomes more and more evident from the study of nearly five hundred negatives. It seems very probable that it is in this work of molecular friction that the mass movement of the liquid, when suddenly stopped, expends itself.

"The proof that we have to do with other forces than that of gravity is furnished by analogous markings, altho of special form, that appear on plates placed face downward in the interior or on the surface of the liquid.

"The aureoles that are observed around the images of certain objects placed in the bath on the plate may have very different origins."

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The writer points out that these aureoles may be made up of focal lines, due to refraction of the light by the liquid, or that they may be due to phosphorescence, or to heat rays (as when they appear around the print of a finger), or to chemical or capillary action, or finally to mechanical movement, being in this case due merely to internal waves or ripples in the liquid. He says:

"This kind of aureole is almost impossible to avoid, and it is to it, in general, or to a meniscus, that we must attribute the secondary luminous corona that in experiments made with the finger often is produced beyond the primary one, separated by a narrow dark band.

"(6) When we immerse in the developer a plate previously moistened with water, this records with extraordinary regularity the lines of flow of the liquid at its surface or the disturbance made in these lines by the introduction of a solid object.

"(7) These lines, which by their geometrical continuity and their rigorous straightness . . . are clearly distinguished from those due to 'spotting' in a thin liquid, also are produced at thicknesses where those others cease to be distinct, but all obey the same law of proportionality of their average distance apart to the height of the liquid layer.

"(8) On the moistened part of the sensitive plate, the development always begins later, but proceeds farther, than on the dry part. Nevertheless, on a plate of which three parts have been successively immersed in water during periods of twenty-one, fourteen, and seven minutes, the middle third is developed less than the last."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STEEL RAILS FOR HIGHWAY TRAFFIC.

THE proposed use of a special form of steel rail for heavy road-traffic has already been noticed more than once in these columns. We now return to the subject to lay before our readers the design recommended by the Office of Road Inquiry, United States Department of Agriculture, together with some favorable reports on similar roadways. Our quotations and illustrations are from an article in *The Engineering News*, written from information furnished to that paper by Gen. Roy Stone, director of the Office of Road Inquiry:

"The possible advantages of combining a steel trackway for wagons, with the broken stone center, has led the Office of Road Inquiry to investigate the subject with the idea of building an experimental road of this kind. This study has resulted in the design of the steel-rail highway which is illustrated in the accompanying cuts. Fig. 1 is a cross-section of the completed road, showing the arrangement of the steel rails and stone fillings, and the nature of the drainage system. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the rail joints, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same joint. It is first proposed to lay 200 feet of this steel track on the experimental road at Geneva, N. Y.

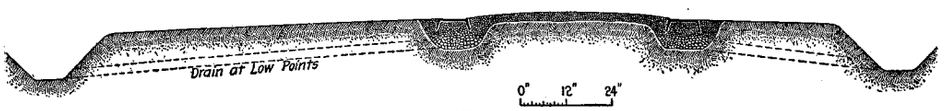

FIG. 1.

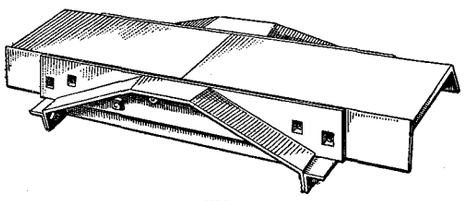

FIG. 2.

"As will be seen from the illustrations, the general idea is to lay two parallel lines of steel rails, supported by a broken stone filling. These rails have an inverted trough section, the top of which forms the track for the wheel, and is 8 inches wide, with a slightly raised bend on the inside edge to guide the wheel. The thickness of the top of the section which forms the track is about $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, and the total weight of the steel and connections is about 100 tons per mile of single track. The rails will be connected transversely at intervals to prevent spreading, but there will be no cross-ties, the broken stone ballast alone supporting the rail.

"The construction at the joints is clearly shown by Figs. 2 and 3. An inverted trough, section *A*, forms the basis of the joint support. Over this trough are slipped the two ends of the track rails, *B B*, which meet in a butt-joint at the center. To each side of the track rails are attached the remounting devices, *C C*,

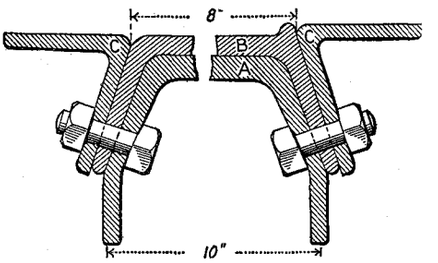

FIG. 3.

connected at the ends by the transverse angles, *D D*. These three principal parts which make up the joint are firmly bolted together, as shown by the drawings. The object of the remounting device is, of course, to enable heavy wagons, which have left the rails, to be easily returned to the track by mounting the inclined shoulder at the rail joints. . . . It is estimated that the cost of rails and joints for one mile of road will be $3,500. As indicating the possible utility of steel-rail highways, Mr. Stone has obtained information regarding two previous experiments with steel rails on wagon roads, and has furnished us copies of the letters from the builders, which describe the construction and operation. The first letter is from Mr. F. Melber, engineer and contractor, Standard Building, Pittsburg, Pa., and is, in substance, as follows:

"'My road has been in position for about a month, and, among other interesting things, I watched the temperature of the steel when exposed to the hot afternoon sun. Every steel worker knows that steel bars lying in the yard of a bridge works, for instance, will get so warm in a few minutes that the men can not hold them in their hands. I find that my steel stringers remain cooler than the adjacent broken stone. This, I think, is a remarkable as well as an important fact, and it goes to show that there takes place an interchange of the temperature between the inner substances and the steel, and that in this class of steel highways we do not need to provide for expansion. Altogether, I find the steel road to verify all I have said about it, even as to cost, and with regard to traction advantages I am now able to give figures. I have made 20 trials, using a gaged spring balance, and find that the average force needed to pull the iron wagon, weighing 1,550 pounds, with a 16-foot wagon-bed, is 2.5 pounds, which, reduced to a load of 2,000 pounds, means a traction force of 3.23 pounds per ton.'

"The second letter is from Mr. Abel Bliss, of New Lenox, Ill., and is as follows:

"'I take the liberty of giving you my experience with a steel roadway which I placed in the public highway near my home, 4 miles east of Joliet, Ill. It was put down April 2, 1896, on a dirt road of typical Illinois soil, and consisted of a steel rail ¼ inch thick and 8 inches wide, with a flange 3 inches wide turned down on either side, and a ¾ inch flange turned up on the outer edge to keep the wheels on the rails. These rails were let into the ground so the flat part rested on the earth, and were fastened together at the ends by fish-plates, which are so constructed as to run the wheels on to the rails after passing a team. The earth between the rails was removed to a depth of 4 inches, and the space filled with gravel for a tread for the horses. These roads have been tested with all kinds of loads, including traction engines, and have retained their position very well. While the mud made the roads almost impassable here during the past winter, a team could have trotted on this roadway any day with a two-ton load. About 50 tons of steel per mile will be required, having the rails ¼ inch thick, which I think is ample.'"

"A NEW method of pipe-laying," says *The Sanitary Plumber*, "has been devised by a French inventor who has made use of a rubber tube as a core on which to mold pipes of cement and sand. To make a continuous conduit in the ground, a trench is dug, and at the bottom of this a layer of cement mortar is placed. On this rests the rubber tube, which is surrounded by canvas and inflated. The remainder of the trench is then filled with cement mortar, and as soon as this is set the rubber core can be deflated and removed for use elsewhere. It is stated that 6-inch pipes have been made on this plan out of hydraulic lime and sand at a cost of about 22 cents per yard."

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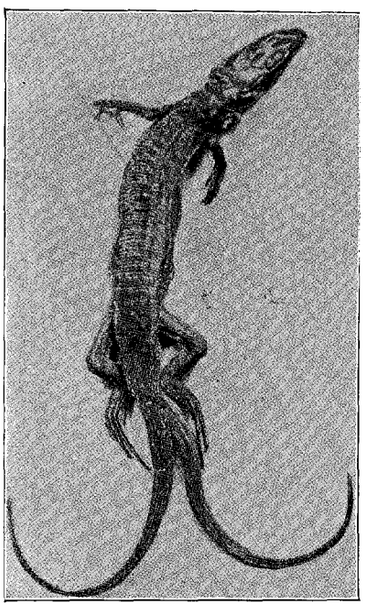
EXAMINING LIZARDS WITH ROENTGEN RAYS.

PROF. ABEL BUGUET, of the Rouen School of Science, tells how the Roentgen rays can be used in zoological investigation. He says in *La Nature*, (Paris, November 20) :

"On numerous occasions I have been able, with the aid of the X rays, to make a complete study of subjects in natural history that it would have been necessary to sacrifice to arrive at the same result in any other way.

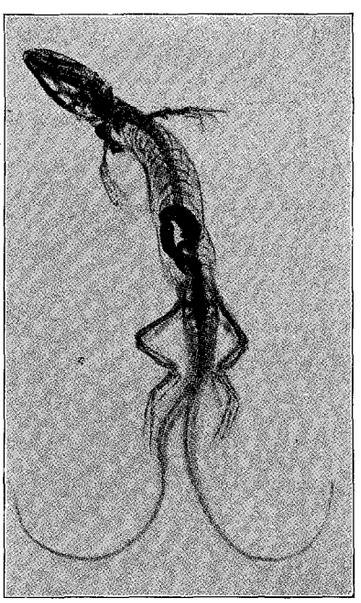


LIZARD WITH TWO TAILS.

"Thus, in 1896, having made radiographs of various lizards, I proved that when the tail had been removed and had grown again, the new part could be distinguished from the rest by a difference of structure plainly visible by the aid of the X rays.

"The original tails, in fact, show, up to the very end, a succession of vertebræ, more or less perfectly developed, and between these may be seen transparent interstices that indicate non-calcified articulations.

"This is not the case with the tails that have grown out to replace the originals. They grow rapidly from the outset, from a bud that appears at the wound. The axis is occupied by a spinal conduit that calcifies very slowly. After calcification it presents the aspect of an almost continuous sheath, without transverse apophyses. At the point of contact of the original part and the new prolongation the difference of structure is particularly striking. It is often difficult to tell at first whether the tail of a lizard is the original one or whether it has been broken off. The X rays remove all doubt at once.



RADIOGRAPH.

"M. Gervais, who has described a lizard with two tails that seemed to be both originals, kindly allowed me to test the matter by taking a radiograph of the creature.

"The result shows that the original tail, characterized by whole vertebræ, is only about 2 centimeters [not quite an inch] long. At this extremity it has been broken off, and the vertebral column has been severed in such wise that there appeared a double bud, giving rise to two replacing tails which have developed insensibly the same way.

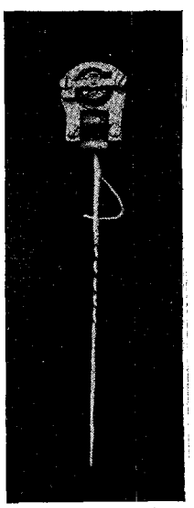
"Similar anomalies can be reproduced at will in the same manner.

"I thought it would be interesting to call attention to this application of the X rays to the solution of such a curious problem in biology."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IF the Government has either money or credit left after the honest money people get through it will be in great luck.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

Vegetation of the Mammoth Cave.—"Notes have been taken by R. Ellsworth Call, during frequent visits to the Mammoth Cave," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "of its flora; but the list, even including the molds and mildews found growing upon the remains of lunches taken in by parties, is a meager one. The plants are, of course all cryptogams. Several of the forms occur in the greatest abundance in the region beyond the rivers of the cave, because, probably, many spores are introduced with the lunches. A small *Peziza* on very old, water-soaked timbers in the Mammoth Dome still persists in presenting reddish coloration, notwithstanding that the forms at present found must represent a generation quite remote from the one originally introduced. In some places the great white patches of *Mucor mucedo* are conspicuous by their size and great delicacy. Over the Bottomless Pit this fungus hangs down in long festoons of a white cottony consistence. In other places it runs wild over the soil surrounding decaying timbers. These forms are the most conspicuous in the wastes of the cave, but are often passed by, being mistaken for sheets or balls of white paper. Some of the forms of fungi are common to mines, where they grow under similar conditions to those prevailing in the Mammoth Cave. The constant temperature of the cave, 54°, is somewhat below that adapted to the abundant production of most forms of lower fungi."

The Smallest Electric Motor.—"The accompanying illustration," says *The Electrical Review*, "shows what is said to be the smallest electric motor in existence. The illustration shows the motor in its full size. It was made to be worn as a scarfpin by Mr. D. Goodin, a jeweler and watchmaker of McKinney, Texas. It weighs, complete, one pennyweight and three grains. The front of the motor is of highly polished gold, and the commutator segments are also of gold. Viewed from the front the motor presents only a gold appearance. The field magnets are made of two thicknesses of No. 22 sheet-iron scraped down and polished. These are held together with gold screws, and wound with No. 28 silk-covered wire. The armature is of the four-pole type, and is wound with No. 36 wire. The little brushes are of hammered copper and are, of course, very thin. There is a small gold switch on a black rubber base, made with a pin, to be worn on the lapel of the vest. A small chloride of silver battery, carried in the vest pocket, furnishes current for the operation of the little machine. The motor runs at a very high speed, and its humming can be distinctly heard by any one standing near the wearer."



SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WHEN an English paper hears of an unusual instance of American skill or enterprise it is apt calmly to explain it by saying, "The boy lied." Witness *Industries and Iron*, which, after describing the replacement of a railway bridge in Hatfield, England, in fifty minutes, and approvingly declaring the feat to be "creditable and credible," makes the following comment on the replacement of the Pennsylvania bridge over the Schuylkill in two minutes twenty-eight seconds: "This would be creditable if credible. We think the veracity machine of the author of the second statement must be slightly out of gear. So are the reflective powers of the editors of the various British journals in which it has been reproduced with appreciative comments."

A REMARKABLE surgical operation, performed upon Adrian Dehertoghe, a machinist of San Francisco, is described by *The Mining and Scientific Press:* "Fifteen yards of silver wire, as large around as an ordinary hypodermic needle, have been introduced into and coiled within his aorta—the arterial channel leading directly from the heart. Those forty-five feet of wire have been in there for three months, and, surgeons say, have saved his life. They were inserted at a time when death seemed certain—complications resulting from a severely injured aorta, the patient's trouble being an aneurism or sacculated tumor of the arterial wall. Its development to a rupture of the aorta was only a question of time, with instant death as the result. The wire was introduced into the distended or abnormal sac formed in the aorta, in order partly to fill it and form there a clot that would in time contract and be there absorbed, thereby restoring the channel to its normal formation."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE POWER OF THE MORMON CHURCH UNBROKEN.

SEVERAL recent events have caused renewed alarm among the opponents of Mormonism. The developments during the late elections in Utah are taken to indicate that the church maintains its political power unbroken, and the general growth of the church seems from statistics to have been accelerated of late. On the elections, *The Outlook* (undenom.) speaks as follows:

"The elections in Utah demonstrated that a large element among the Mormons still retains an intense respect for the revelations of the church leaders. That President Wilford Woodruff's demand at the October conference that Mormons should unite in

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.
Ninety-one Years of Age. His Latest Photograph.

politics was taken as more weighty than the light talk of an old man was shown in the results in Salt Lake City. John Clark, the candidate for mayor of the citizens, but a very devout Mormon and the undisputed church candidate, was elected by a small majority. The Gentile vote and the Independent vote were divided among three candidates—all Gentiles. Mr. Clark was supported by the politicians whose names are always associated with church politics, and the conclusion that the church elected him is well supported. Every Gentile who was on the ticket with him was defeated. Every Gentile who was on the other tickets was seriously 'scratched,' and every Mormon running received a comparatively large vote. The same result was seen all over Utah. Ogden's administration, as well as Salt Lake's, will be in the hands of Mormons, tho in each case the Gentiles form the bulk of the population. The city council in each case, by a majority of Mormons, shows a result of religious voting. The tendency of Mormons to vote for men of their own faith has an important bearing on national affairs. It is not improbable that next year a legislature may be elected in Utah which will be so overwhelmingly Mormon that a United States Senator will be chosen who will give his chief allegiance to the church leaders."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.) has the following comments on the recent General Conference of the Church of Latter-Day Saints:

"At the late General Conference of the Mormon Church the statistics show that the increase in membership through baptism of children who have reached the age of eight years, and of adult converts, in Utah, Idaho, Canada, Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona, has been larger than during any year in the church's history. Outside the Rocky Mountain region the Mormon Church has received more accessions than in any two years previously. Even the record of great success when the present president of the Mormon Church, then a young man, Wilford Woodruff, was the means of converting nearly two thousand people in England, and when other elders of the church met with great success in that country, has been more than doubled in the closing months of 1896 and the major portion of 1897. The greatest comparative increase has been in New England, in States east of the Missouri River, north of the Ohio, and in Oregon and California. The Mormons divide their territory into stakes, and outside of the regularly organized stakes of Zion—that is, in foreign lands and other parts of the United States—there are about one thousand four hundred missionaries at work, mostly young or middle-aged men, all of whom travel without salary or allowance from the church; for the church permits no minister to receive a salary, but to rely on the hospitality of the people.

"We have been prophesying this in *The Christian Advocate* for fourteen or fifteen years, and have occasionally received letters intimating that we did not know what we were talking about. Within 'the stakes of Zion' all Protestant missions should be reinforced by the right type of men."

AS TO MODES OF BAPTISM.

ONE of the questions that came up for discussion at the Baptist Congress held in Chicago last month (November 16–18) was this, "Is baptism a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper?" Among those who argued strongly in the negative were Rev. O. P. Gifford, D.D., of Buffalo, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. T. A. K. Gessler, D.D., of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., all leading men in their denomination. They declared in favor of "open communion." Dr. Gifford said: "We challenge the assumption that the New Testament does furnish us with the model of the church; that the model of the church was finished in Corinth or Rome or Ephesus; that the practise of the church in the first century is a common law, and all departures from that practise sedition and anarchy. The essence of the Lord's Supper is in the power to discern the Lord's body. Immersed men who fail to discern the Lord's body do not observe the Lord's Supper. Unimmersed men who do discern the Lord's body do observe the Lord's Supper." Dr. Conwell took the same position. He declared that not only is baptism not a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper, but, on the contrary, the latter is an ordinance peculiarly adapted to the needs of the erring and imperfect. Dr. Gessler said (we quote this from the proceedings in the Chicago *Standard*):

"There is not a particle of ground in the New Testament for the statement that the supper is a church ordinance. If you find it anywhere, you find it in some inference, not in a direct statement. When our Lord instituted the ordinance, the apostles then present did not constitute a church. Is it not far more reasonable to suppose that it took a place more analogous to the daily meal than to a ritual performance, bound up with certain other restrictions?"

The chief argument in defense of "close communion" was presented by Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago. He expressed his belief in and preference for immersion, since it seems to symbolize the burial and resurrection of Christ. He, however, said that, whether or not this be true, he has not felt himself constrained to establish any police surveillance of the Lord's table, nor to make invidious discrimination among those who present themselves as communicants, nor have any ever been thrust away by him. So "while lovingly declaring the truth, as we understand it, we have been accustomed to study the things that make for peace and the things wherewith we may edify one another, till we all come in

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the unity of the faith and the knowledge of the Lord God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

These utterances relating, as they did, to what is generally regarded as one of the fundamental tenets of the Baptist Church, have been the occasion of much editorial comment in the religious press, and will probably continue to be a subject of discussion for some time to come. In alluding to the debate on this question, several of the Baptist papers say that it should be clearly understood that the views expressed were those of individuals only, and however much weight they have on that basis they should not be taken as representative of the Baptist denomination. The Baptist congress is a body without any legislative or ecclesiastical authority. It is simply a meeting for debate on questions of interest to the denomination. It is with this view of the matter that *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) urges its readers not to be disquieted by the discussion. It says:

"The conviction of the denomination at large is settled and immovable that baptism *is* a prerequisite to the communion, just as personal faith is prerequisite to baptism. This is the plain logic of the New-Testament conception of the relation of the ordinances, and no sentimental considerations, based on conditions which did not exist in New-Testament times, and would not now exist but for the prevalence of erroneous views of the divine command concerning baptism, can persuade the 'plain people' of the denomination that they are wrong in adhering to their conviction on this point."

The Standard (Baptist, Chicago) sees no cause for alarm in the situation. It says:

"For ourselves, while we have no sympathy with certain tendencies manifest in the congress, and notably with the expressed desire on the part of some for an open communion which can not but end in denominational anarchy, we can see no good end subserved by refusing to acknowledge the presence in the denomination of a group of men who hold these views, and in refusing to look at the question at all. Such a course will not tend to correct error, nor to establish truth. We may believe such men in error, but we do not care to muzzle them. Let those who fear that the evidences of departure from the standards hitherto regarded as stable remember that divergence of views is nothing new among us."

Papers representative of other denominations are inclined to place a deeper significance on the discussion before the congress. Thus *The Outlook* (Congregational) thinks that it indicates that "a storm is brewing among the Baptists of the United States." *The Outlook* concludes its editorial on the subject as follows:

"No baptism of any kind is a prerequisite to the communion; the only prerequisite is love for Christ and loyalty to Him. It is probable that always the vast majority of those who love and are loyal to Christ will be baptized. But it is certain that always there will be some loving and loyal souls who will never have received baptism, neither by immersion nor by sprinkling, neither in adult age nor in infancy—neither, that is, in Apostolic fashion, nor in that adopted by the church at a later date. The church has no authority to exclude such from the communion-table. The only invitation which Christ authorizes is that which He used: 'Do this in remembrance of Me.' The door to this memorial supper he has opened to all who love Him and are loyal to Him; and the door which He has opened no one has a right to close. And each disciple is to decide for himself what love and loyalty require; it is not to be decided for him by others. This is the position of the English Baptists; this is the position toward which the Christian Church is gradually tending; and the recent discussion in the Baptist Church congress indicates that the Baptist Church in America may yet lead the way toward this more spiritual and less legalistic view of the relation of baptism to the Lord's Supper and of both to the Christian life."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal, Chicago) gives an editorial summary of the discussion and then says:

"That all this implies a revolution in Baptist sentiment as compared with the practical tenets of the last half-century, no one needs to say. No theological battles of the almost recent past have been sterner or more determined than the struggle about modes of baptism. Exclusiveness in spirit and actual exclusion of the unimmersed from the Lord's table are within the experience of many who still live. The Baptist Church has changed, as other churches have changed. This open expression of toleration and this evidence of growing fraternity are proofs that God is with His people. The walls of separation are tumbling, and the world will not fail to honor and respect candid men as it once did not honor them. Three churches notably are approaching each other—the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Methodist. Europe has been influenced vitally by the triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy. The three rulers have aided to preserve the peace of Europe, and mankind are their debtors. Much more must humanity on earth and angels in heaven rejoice when three great churches like those named approach each other and give guaranties for the peace of the world in the name of their common Lord."

The Presbyterian Journal alludes to the arguments against close communion simply to say: "This is very gratifying and indicates the growth of a more liberal and charitable, not to say Scriptural and brotherly, spirit."

The Independent has an editorial entitled "The Passing of Close Communion," in which a contrast is drawn between conditions in the Baptist Church twenty-five years ago and now:

"We recall 1875. Those were the days just before the exodus of the young Baptists who preferred peaceful liberty outside to war inside the denomination. Dr. Behrends was then pastor of a Baptist church in Cleveland, and Professor Wilkinson was now graciously smiling on him as a young sentimentalist with whom patience must be exercised, and now thundering away on the duty of obedience to the command 'Be immersed.' Dr. Pentecost was still a Baptist pastor, and so was Dr. Bridgman. When such men as these, and Dr. Jeffery and Mr. Banta ventured to attack close communion, then Dr. Bright brought up a battery of Baptist guns against them. He declared that there were in the whole Baptist denomination scarce a dozen close communionists. From the theological seminaries at Upland and Rochester the cannon belched forth on the rebels, and blew some of them out of the denomination. It seemed for a moment as if the hopes of increasing fellowship were destroyed. . . . Now it would be almost as hard, among our Northern Baptists, to find a representative minister who would stoutly defend close communion as it was then to find its confessed opponent."

CONFESSIONS OF A HINDU.

THE Swami Vivekananda, after his sojourn in America and Europe, has returned to India and has been telling his people some very unpleasant truths about themselves. Comparisons are invidious, but the knowledge of that fact does not seem to have deterred him from telling his Hindu brethren how lazy, selfish, and faithless they seem to him, after seeing other peoples. *The Indian Mirror* publishes his speech and *The Independent* copies portions of it. After telling how the old Vedic religion was defiled by the low races that accepted Buddhism until it became "one degraded mass of superstition," with "the most hideous ceremonies, the most horrible, the most obscene books that human hands ever wrote or the human brain ever conceived, the most bestial forms that ever passed under the name of religion," Vivekananda went on as follows:

"Compared to many other races, I must tell you in plain words we are weak, very weak. First of all is our physical weakness. That physical weakness is the cause at least of one third of our miseries. We are lazy; we can not work; we can not combine; we do not love each other; we are immensely selfish; we are what the women of Europe are; not three of us can come together without hating each other, without being jealous of each other. That is the state in which we are, hopelessly disorganized mobs, immensely selfish; fighting each other for centuries. whether a certain mark is to be put this way or a certain that

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way; writing volumes and volumes upon such momentous questions as whether the look of a man spoils my food or not. These we have been doing for the last few centuries. We can not expect anything more except what we have just now of a race whose whole brain energy has been occupied in such wonderfully beautiful problems and researches. And we are not ashamed. Ay, sometimes we are; but we can not do what we think. Think we many things and never do; till, parrot-like, thinking has become a habit and never doing. . . . We have lost faith. Would you believe me, we have less faith than the English men and women, thousand times less faith! These are plain words, but I say them; can not help it. . . . Your blood is only a pint of tar, your brain is sloughing, your body is weak. You talk of reforms, of ideals, and all these for the last one hundred years; and when it comes to practise, you are not to be found anywhere; so that you have disgusted the whole world, and the very name of reform is a thing of ridicule to the whole world. The only cause is, you are weak, weak, weak; your body is weak, your mind is weak! You have no faith in yourselves. Like the down-trodden and broken-back-boneless worms you are."

The brief but caustic comment made by *The Independent* is as follows:

"That is plain talk. And here in this country are mannish women and womanish men looking to India for light where this man, who knows India from Hardwar to Cape Comorin, sees only, in his own capitals, 'THE MOST ROTTEN SUPERSTITIONS IN THE WORLD.'"

IGNORANCE OF THE BIBLE.

CERTAIN statements made recently by Rev. Edward Everett Hale in an address before the New England Associate Alliance, relative to the ignorance of the Bible prevailing in Christian communities, have aroused not a little attention in various quarters. Dr. Hale said, among other things, that in his opinion too much attention was given in the public schools to the training of the intellect, and not enough time was allowed to the teaching of the Bible and the development of the heart. He described a class of girls in a public school, and added that nine out of ten of them had never heard of Noah's ark.

In an editorial commenting on these utterances of Dr. Hale, *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia) says:

"When children receive no religious instruction at home, go neither to church nor Sunday-school, and attend a public school in which the Bible is not read at all, or, if it is, they only hear a chapter, or part of a chapter, perhaps taken from the Book of Proverbs, or the Psalms, we can easily understand how they can go on for years without knowing anything of the interesting and important history contained in the Sacred Scriptures. No wonder if people educated in this way display an extraordinary ignorance of Bible facts.

"But it is still more surprising and deplorable to find great ignorance of the history of the Bible among those who come from professedly Christian homes, and who have attended Sunday-school for years. We do not mean to say that we believe in the existence of any class of boys and girls in any Sunday-school in which nine out of ten have never heard of Noah's ark, but we do say that, in a catechetical experience of half a century, we have met with many boys and girls who had been in the Sunday-school for years, who displayed a remarkable ignorance of some of the most important characters and events of Bible history. Doubtless these things had formed part of the course of instruction, but either they had not been drilled in them as thoroughly as they should have been, or they had a very poor memory. And yet we have asked these same boys and girls questions about some of their studies in the public schools, which they readily answered, showing that their ignorance of Bible story was not owing to a defect of memory, but to a want of thorough drill. No one can deny that during the past twenty-five years more has been done than ever before to improve the work of the Sunday-school, and never before have teachers been supplied with the necessary apparatus, in all kinds of helps, for efficient Sunday-school instruction. The most competent men have been engaged, by lectures and by their publications, in fitting teachers for their work, and in numerous Sunday-school conventions teachers and superintendents have enjoyed every opportunity to ask and to answer every question suggested by their work. It is not too much to say that never before has the church seen so large a number of intelligent, well-instructed, and devoted men and women engaged in the unselfish work of Sunday-school instruction. And yet, with all this, there is still so much ignorance of Bible history."

The New York *Observer* quotes Dr. Hale's statement with reference to children who have never heard of Noah's ark, and says thereon:

"Dr. Hale's observations are presumably confined to New England, but his warning has a wider application. The training of character is the first essential, and this can not be utterly ignored in the school if the boys and girls of to-day are to become good men and women. In spite of what home and Sunday-school training may do for the young, and for some it does little, the day-school discipline should possess a moral and character-forming element."

THE "PRINCETON INN."

CONSIDERABLE interest of a somewhat sensational kind has been aroused over what is called the Princeton Inn. This Inn is a hotel in Princeton, N. J., that has been in operation several years, and is owned by a stock company the chief stockholder in which is a prominent trustee in Princeton University. The Inn has what is called a grill-room, in which alcoholic liquors are served. To meet the requirements of the license laws of New Jersey, several professors of Princeton, ex-President Cleveland, and others signed the petition for license. These facts were brought out by *The Voice* (New York, Prohibition), and for several weeks presbyteries and synods of the Presbyterian Church, between which and the University there have always been close relations of a semi-official kind, have been uttering protests against the condition of things so revealed. In consequence of these protests one of the signers of the license petition, Rev. Charles Woodruff Shields, D.D., LL.D., Professor of the Harmony of Science with Revealed Religion, has felt impelled to offer his resignation from the church, and another signer, who is a professor in the university and an elder in the Presbyterian church at Princeton, has, so it is reported, also handed in his resignation. Professor Shields's resignation has been acted upon by the New Brunswick Presbytery, which, in accepting it, called attention to the deliverances of the General Assembly affirming the conviction that "reprehensible complicity" in the guilt of the liquor traffic attaches to those who "indorse licenses that legalize it."

Many utterances on the subject have appeared in the church papers. *The Outlook* is one of the few that defend Dr. Shields. It says:

"Christian men, the sobriety of whose conduct and judgment is not to be doubted (certainly not on reports by anonymous writers in partizan newspapers), men who are living in Princeton and have opportunity of knowing the facts, and who are more interested in the moral welfare of the students than the great public outside, have deliberately adjudged that this Princeton Inn, as it is conducted, will be a help and not a hindrance to the moral well-being of the community; they have a right to exercise that judgment and to act upon it; they are not responsible for their action to the newspaper press; they ought not to be responsible to presbyteries and synods remote from Princeton and ignorant of the facts; and if the Presbyterian General Assembly has, as is averred, passed any general resolution the effect of which is to deprive members of the Presbyterian Church from exercising their own independent judgment on such a question as that presented by the Princeton Inn, so much the worse for the Presbyterian General Assembly. One thing is very certain: Christ has not in explicit terms prohibited the drinking of beer, or the sale of it; but he has in explicit terms declared that if any member of His church has a cause of offense against any other member, he shall first go to the offending member to ascertain the facts and

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to secure peacefully a remedy—in other words, that private conciliation shall precede public condemnation. We believe that we are correct in the statement that not one of those who have so vigorously accused Dr. Shields has either been to him or written to him."

The Independent (undenom.) takes a decidedly different view:

"No blame, but only praise, is to be given to *The Voice* for its plain-spoken testimony about the Princeton Inn. Its correspondent took a room there, just as the term began, ordered a half-pint of whisky sent to his room, went down again and again to the grill-room, and saw students by the dozens standing by the bar and drinking whisky as well as beer. At eleven o'clock the curtains were drawn down, and from the outside everything seemed closed; but on entering from an inside passage he found forty-one students drinking and singing. He had met two students outside reeling away from the place. This seems to dispose of the positive statements made by trustees of the university and others that there is no bar and that no whisky is sold to students. The Inn was opened in 1893, and was intended, we are told, to be 'second to none for its quiet and refined management' and the comforts afforded to 'the most cultured and best class of families,' etc. It would have been far better if this first-class place had never been opened. It is little short of a scandal that it should tempt young men by its apparent respectability to ruinous courses. We are not complaining because this is an ordinary saloon, but because it is one for which professors and professors' wives applied for a license, and because it was built and is run in the professed interests of the University. Such a hotel ought to have no bar. It is a matter of decency. Saloons are not to be made respectable."

Among Presbyterian journals, *The North and West* (Minneapolis) has the following remarks:

"Princeton University is taking a step which is greatly to her dishonor. As an alumnus of the institution we are pained to see that such an indifference exists there concerning what bears upon one of the greatest of modern evils. The Princeton Inn, built under the auspices of the University, and owned by wealthy alumni, proposes to open a bar. The University will be fully responsible if this is done, especially as Professor Shields, Rockwood, and Marquand, and three wives of other professors have signed the petition for a license. The whole moral influence of this act is on the wrong side. The Juggernaut car of alcohol has hands enough to pull it forward and crush its captives without a great university lending its aid. The remembrance of the most eloquent address heard in the college town delivered by one who, tho still a young man, was so wrecked by drink that he could not stand without a chair to support him; of a man who graduated with first honors, but had become addicted to drink, and to escape from this last had become a slave of opium so that he was not allowed to go out from the school where he was teaching except with a companion, and of eminent residents who with all their abilities were drunkards, makes one wonder if the noble institution has any conception of the business she is joining herself to. It is hoped her sons and friends will help her to do so, and that she will keep her hands clean of the whole iniquity."

The Herald and Presbyter (Cincinnati) says:

"The daily papers announce that Prof. C. W. Shields, of Princeton University, has signified his intention of withdrawing from the Presbyterian Church, on account of the criticism he has received for signing the application for the liquor license for the Princeton Inn. As this condemnation has been almost universal, coming from individuals, papers, presbyteries, and synods, and as it is in line with the General Assembly's oft-repeated reprobation of the signing of applications for liquor license, it is no wonder that Dr. Shields should feel out of place. It is a pity that he had not felt such serious fault was out of place before he had been led to its commission."

The following is from *The Presbyterian Journal* (Philadelphia):

"We voice the sentiment of many with whom we have conversed, that we deeply regret that those whose names are given, ministers, professors, and church officers, those in whose care are our sons, and whose influence for good or evil is assuredly great—that these men should be willing to sign a petition for a license to sell intoxicating drinks. We see no excuse and can find no justification for their action. Princeton Inn is necessary no doubt for the accommodation of the public. But it is not necessary to its existence nor to the comfort and enjoyment of its guests that liquor should be sold in it. There are enough other places, taverns, and saloons, and far too many, in the town, where liquor can be obtained, without associating it through the influence of professors and chief dignitaries with the Inn.

"Surely if there is one place more than another in our land where it ought to be shown that a high-toned, respectable inn could be maintained, and ought to be maintained, and that Presbyterians especially were interested in maintaining, free from the pernicious, destructive influence of intoxicants, that place is Princeton, the seat of one of our chief universities and theological seminaries."

The Homiletic Review (undenom.) has an editorial on the subject in its December issue, from which we quote:

"Many of its friends have been pained by the severe criticism that has recently been directed against that long-honored institution, Princeton University, in connection with the licensing of the so-called 'Princeton Inn.' It is no doubt true that a large majority of its faculty are opposed to such licensure, and that the authorities of the University are not directly responsible for it. Indeed, many will remember that several years since Princeton, under the lead of the president of the University [the late Rev. Dr. McCosh] and some of its professors, in a hard-fought battle drove the saloon out of Princeton. But it is at the same time true that a very large portion of the outside public can not be made to understand the real state of affairs, and that a majority of the constituency of the University are strongly opposed to having their sons in college subjected to the temptation of the saloon, whether gilt-edged or otherwise, and that as a consequence this venerable University is liable to suffer serious injury.

"True, Princeton University is not ecclesiastically Presbyterian, but it is generally looked upon as in fact the representative Presbyterian university of the country. Is not the institution making a blunder in not placing itself on record as unmistakably in harmony with the deliverances of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church against the licensing of liquor-selling and the drinking of intoxicating liquors as a beverage? It is understood that Harvard University has placed itself on record as against the saloon and against intoxicating drinks, not only in the city of Cambridge, but in all college banquets; Williams College and other institutions have done likewise. Does not Princeton owe it to its young men, to its constituency, to the church, and to the public in general to place itself on record in the same way? Such a course will speedily put a stop to the hurtful criticism."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE following is on the authority of *The British Weekly:* "Next to the Bible, the last book that might be expected to go out of print in Scotland is the 'Westminster Confession of Faith.' This has actually happened."

THE New York *Freeman's Journal* says: "The Paulist missions to Protestants are beginning to show good results. Archbishop Corrigan last Sunday confirmed one hundred converts from Protestantism in the Church of the Paulist Fathers."

The Church is of the opinion that when the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Wisconsin recently decided to drop the Protestant Episcopal portion of its name, "it all unconsciously, in its eagerness for a Catholic position, was betrayed into a schismatic attitude."

MR. GEORGE MULLER, of the Orphanages, Bristol, England, celebrated his ninety-second birthday on September 27. During the past year he had 1,889 orphans in his institutions, making a total of 9,744 which have been under his care since the work was commenced in 1834.

The Presbyterian says that the offer was recently made of a prize to any teacher or scholar in a Sunday-school at Los Angeles, Cal., who could, without preparation, correctly repeat the Ten Commandments. Out of 280 members of the school only six or seven ventured to compete, and no one was successful.

IT is announced that there is to be a change in the organization of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. The board of trustees is to be enlarged to not less than one hundred members, and the widest geographical representation on it is to be secured by making possible the election to it of presidents of state unions.

LEARNING that the Moravian Church was confronted with the necessity of retrenching its foreign missionary work, or increasing its debt of thirty thousand dollars, Mr. J. T. Morton, a wealthy member of the Society of Friends, offered to pay the entire debt if the council of the church would pledge itself to make no retrenchment. The offer has been accepted.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

GERMANY'S "FORWARD POLICY" IN CHINA.

RECENTLY two German Catholic missionaries were murdered in China. Insults were offered a little while after to the commander of a German gunboat. Germany demanded reparation, China procrastinated, and the Germans occupied Kiau-Chow, taking possession of the fine harbor there. There is little doubt that this is seized as payment for the obligation incurred by China when Germany joined France and Russia in forcing Japan to surrender the Liau-Tung peninsula. The Chinese garrison of Kiau-Chow offered no resistance. Their commander has been sentenced to death, but he had promptly placed himself, with his family, under the protection of the Germans. China has formally replied that she can not consider the indemnity claims until the Germans withdraw from Kiau-Chow; therefore, unless other powers interfere, Germany will hold, like England, Japan, Russia, France, and Portugal, a gateway for her trade with the great empire of the Far East. The *Post*, Berlin, says:

"It is to be hoped that Germany will be firm in her attitude, that a strong force will be maintained in China, and that she will not be satisfied until she has definitely secured a serviceable outlet of Chinese trade. Unless she is quick about it, her rivals will have taken everything."

The *National Zeitung* says:

"It is time that Germany should regain her ancient position among the maritime nations of the world. Her indolence has borne bitter fruit; for more than two centuries she has been closed out from Asia and America. In the Middle Ages, when the produce of Asia was distributed overland from Venice, and the fleets of the Hansa exercised almost undisputed sway in the Northern seas, Germany had her share of the transportation business. The Thirty Years' War is not solely responsible for the loss of these advantages, nor is the jealousy of other nations. The burghers of the Hansa were partly responsible themselves when they lost their energy, and were content to remain at home."

There is, so far, a curious absence of protest against the action of Germany in the official and semi-official organs in England, Russia, and France. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, remarks that the advocates of the "forward policy" in Germany have successfully tried to convince people that Germany is perfectly helpless at sea, and that she can not do without at least a $100,000,000 grant for ships. The paper then adds:

"But the other German journals, which understand equally well that the Germans resident in foreign countries must be protected, claim that the Government could easily find the necessary ships if they had a mind to send them. The navy, they say, is quite strong enough. Probably the statement of either party must be taken with a grain of salt; it is, however, certain that the Lüders affair and the Yent-Chow murders will be discussed in a lively manner during the next session of the Reichstag. One thing and another show that the German Government is very active in looking after the private interests of its subjects, and that it follows the practise set down in the now famous: 'We follow strictly business principles.'"

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Germany has long been anxious to secure a port in China, especially as she needs a coaling-station for the somewhat numerous ships of war which she keeps there, and still more for her large merchant fleet. Two years ago there was some talk of giving the Bias Bay to Germany. The 'Son of Heaven' was then full of gratitude for the service rendered him by Germany. But this plan fell through, for when the Germans took soundings, they found that the place did not have water deep enough for their purposes. Since then Germany has hunted for a better place, and England has jealously watched her movements."

The English chiefly confine themselves to hinting that Russia and France should prevent Germany from gaining a lasting foothold. Many English papers are distinctly friendly to Germany. There is evidently a desire on the part of many of our British contemporaries to avoid everything that might lead the Germans to think England really jealous. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, which bears a reputation for chauvinism, says:

"The German flag flies over what is, next to Port Arthur, the most important natural harbor in China. Secrecy and despatch are evidently the motto of the German Foreign Office and Admiralty; and as the *fait accompli* is an almost unanswerable argument in the East, it is difficult to see what France, Russia, and England, not to speak of Japan, are to do about it. What lends finish to the *coup* is the fact that it is this particular post of Kiau-chow that Russia had arranged by the recent convention to take possession of—when the fruit was ripe. The seizure seems, in fact, to be Germany's retort to the Franco-Russian alliance; but as yet no French or Russian paper has seen its way to making any comment."

The only anti-German comment in Russia is made by the *Novosti*, which is an independent organ. It suggests that combined action on the part of Russia, France, and Great Britain is necessary. Without it, thinks the paper, the three countries can not rid themselves of German commercial and industrial competition.

With the two ships lately ordered to the China seas Germany will have ten vessels manned by over four thousand men on that station.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCO-GERMAN RECONCILIATION IN 1900?

THE late Field-Marshal v. Moltke, commander-in-chief of the German forces in 1870, declared that for fifty years Germany would be forced to reckon with the possibility of another Franco-German war. Gustave Larroumet, in the *Figaro*, Paris, reduces this term considerably. He is confident that the year 1900 will be a turning-point in the relation between the two countries. M. Larroumet argues, in the main, as follows:

The older generation which has seen the war is passing away, the generals which were defeated then are dead, the colonels are old and pensioned, the present generation must think for itself. The older generation could not well do otherwise than foster the cult of revenge; it could no more renounce Alsace-Lorraine than the veterans of the First Empire could give up the idea of the "scientific frontier," which included the entire left bank of the Rhine and Belgium. As early as 1830 and 1848, however, the necessity of this scientific frontier had been forgotten. Will not Alsace-Lorraine be forgotten too? The Germans will send their exhibits to the Paris Exhibition in 1900. Would it not be well to take the hand which Emperor William holds out to France, especially as he has freed Germany from the hated rule of the Iron Chancellor?

There is no doubt that Alsace-Lorraine is still hoping for deliverance. Her people are Germans, but that has little or nothing to do with the question. If they really wish for the return of French rule, we must not tell them that their cause is hopeless. Unfortunately, there has not been, since 1870, a single opportunity for France to revenge herself, and as the alliance with Russia is evidently a purely defensive one, the year 1897 is not likely to alter the situation. Cosmopolitanism is gradually reforming the ideas of people with regard to war. The new generation can afford to modify its views regarding the Alsace-Lorraine question. It will also have to examine the question of revenge.

M. Larroumet closes his article as follows:

"In 1900 we will be forced to receive the Germans decently, as we have ourselves invited them. It is to be hoped that their Emperor, who is a highly intellectual man, will not come in person. There are still too many people in Paris who have witnessed the war and the siege. But tho William II. will probably stay at home, his subjects will come. They will do their best to appear pleasant people, and their products will battle with ours on the

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Champ de Mars as their cannon did with our guns on the banks of the Rhine. Now, when people have trade and industry in their minds, they think much less of war. I believe, therefore, that the World's Fair of 1900 will form the turning-point. After that we must have lasting peace or an early war, if war is to come."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

"THE records of judicial proceedings do not contain a case of greater interest than the Dreyfus case, and it is sure to be remembered in history," says the *Tribuna*, Rome. This opinion is shared by most European papers, especially by the French press, which has attended to little else for some weeks past. We summarize the facts of the case, so far as known, as follows:

The French Ministry of War was informed, by some persons whose names have so far been kept secret, that a foreign government—the public is not informed officially which government—had received copies of confidential documents on military affairs. Captain Dreyfus was arrested upon information given by some person or persons whose identity is also kept in the background. He was tried by court-martial, his witnesses for the defense were not examined, and he was convicted upon the testimony of two out of five graphological experts who maintain that his handwriting is the same as that of an incriminating document said to have been "stolen" from the waste-paper basket of a foreign embassy by detectives. Drefyus was publicly degraded, and sent for life to an unhealthy island on the coast of South America, where he is now kept in an immense wrought-iron cage. He is guarded day and night by veteran soldiers, who are not permitted to speak to him.

Meanwhile M. Scheuren-Kestner, vice-president of the French Senate, believes he has proof of Dreyfus's innocence. He has asked the Minister of War to reopen the case. The minister has refused. A brother of Dreyfus has come forward denouncing a Major Esterhazy as the real culprit. Two French, two English, two American, and two Swiss experts declare that Dreyfus never wrote the incriminating document attributed to him, and the agitation for a new trial has risen to such a height that the trial has been ordered. Whether Dreyfus himself will be permitted to be present at his trial is, however, still doubtful. The *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, Zurich, says:

"Altho some French papers have gone so far as to assert that Scheuren-Kestner, being an Alsatian and a Protestant, is naturally himself a traitor, it is not easy to find any motive for his action except that he is anxious to serve the cause of justice. He is wealthy, in an honored position, and of undoubted integrity. The fact is, the French people are ashamed of the whole affair; they fear that Dreyfus will be proven innocent, and that an enormous crime has been committed. Hence this secrecy, and the rumor that a war with Germany must needs follow the publication of the actual facts of the case."

One of the most striking peculiarities of the case is that the French people, through the majority of the press, reject the possibility that any one but a foreigner could commit such a crime as that for which Dreyfus has been sentenced. Dreyfus is a Jew and an Alsatian. Esterhazy is descended from an Hungarian family settled in France for over a century. When an officer named Rougemont was mentioned in connection with the affair, the papers immediately discovered that he is only "half a Frenchman," and when M. Scheuren-Kestner publicly declared that Rougemont had nothing to do with the matter, the press found that he is too good a Frenchman to be a traitor. There is, however, a great deal of opposition against this combination of nativism and antisemitism. Paul de Cassagnac, the great Imperialist, writes in the *Autorité*, Paris:

"I alone have always had the courage to protest against Dreyfus's conviction, in the face of thoughtless public opinion. Such things may be all right with savages, but a man's life should not be ruined in this way with us. We want more information on the affair. It sounds almost incredible that neither the accused nor his counsel were allowed to see the document upon which the conviction was chiefly based. State secrets? Fudge! Dreyfus is a Jew, and because he is a Jew he had to be guilty. I certainly do not love the Jews, but it does not follow that a man is a traitor solely because he is a Jew."

How bitterly partizan the feeling against Dreyfus is, is revealed by a short examination of the Boulevard papers. The *Libre Parole* asserts that all the friends of the convicted man are either Protestants or Jews, or they have some Protestant or Jewish or at least foreign relatives. "It is a Protestant attack upon France," says the paper. The *Intransigéant* wants Scheuren-Kestner tried as a traitor for reopening the question. The *Echo de Paris* declared that Dreyfus confessed, and it refused to insert a denial from Mme. Dreyfus. Drumont, in the *Libre Parole*, exclaims: "Why does not a well-aimed bullet from one of Dreyfus's guards rid us of the fellow!" The *Gil Blas* declares that a war will be the result if the truth is told. The *Journal* asserts that Dreyfus's guards have been shown "the undeniable proofs of his guilt," but does not reveal what these proofs were. Esterhazy is equally attacked, merely because his name is not French. He replies as follows in the *Jour:*

"I am the son, grandson, and great-grandson of men who have served in the French army. During the past hundred and sixty years thirteen of our family have died on the battle-field for France. Only recently my nephew was killed in Indo-China as lieutenant of the Tongkingnese Rifles. Yet I am the man whom they accuse as a traitor."

Esterhazy is, however, a dissolute fellow, and always in want of money. Dreyfus was steady, sober, home-loving, and rich, as well as married to a rich woman. The most reliable French papers, such as the *Débats*, *Temps*, even the *Figaro*, fear that a horrible error has been committed. The Socialist papers, especially the *Petite République*, take advantage of the occasion to agitate for the abolition of secret court-martials. Outside France the matter is scarcely less warmly discussed. *Politiken*, Copenhagen, thinks Scheuren-Kestner, whose character is above reproach, must have positive proof of Dreyfus's innocence. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is almost impossible to refrain from doubting the justice of the verdict. Yet this man has been sentenced to a life in comparison to which every other must appear as heaven upon earth. Banished to a rocky, uninhabited island, he is cut off from all communication, the pleasure which the presence of even a dog or a cat would give is denied to him; his guards, under pain of heavy punishment, are prohibited from opening their lips in his presence. For more than three years he has not heard the sound of a human voice, nothing but the storm answers his ceaseless question: How long, O Lord, how long? Can there be any one in France who does not shiver at the thought that this man possibly is guiltless? It is certainly necessary to prove to the whole world that this dreadful punishment has not been inflicted upon mere suspicion."

In Germany nobody believes that incriminating documents were found at the German Embassy, to which popular opinion in France points. The German Government and the military *attachés* have always denied all knowledge of the affair. They regard the Dreyfus case as another instance of the spy fever which occasionally seizes the grand but volatile French people. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REVIEWING the "Memorial Volume of the Westminster Assembly," containing addresses delivered before the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians last May, *The Sunday School Times* says: "In the Southern Presbyterian Church the Westminster standards enjoy an uncontested preeminence and authority. No proposal to revise them has been heard from that quarter, no suggestion that they err either by defect or by excess. So the Southern Presbyterian Assembly this year celebrated, with great harmony, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Assembly's completion of its work."

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THE CONDITION OF HAITI.

THE German papers, in discussing the present imbroglio between Germany and Haiti, remark that Uncle Sam must sooner or later assume authority there, or expect to find that some energetic European power does so. The Germans express little desire to establish themselves in the negro republic, and they do not deny that the task of keeping order there will be rather a duty than a pleasure to the United States. The *Kölnische Zeitung* gives a description of the country, from which we take the following:

"Haiti has about 960,000 inhabitants, 95 per cent. of whom are colored. Pure whites are the foreigners only. The French, who possessed the island until the beginning of the present century, established a fair amount of prosperity. They lost it during the great revolution, and could not retake it because their raw levies died of yellow fever. Since then Haiti has been a mere wreck. The inhabitants have allowed the buildings left by the French to fall to ruins. In Port-au-Prince many streets have no names, and the houses are not numbered. The garbage is not taken away from the streets and public squares for ages at a time. The French left over three thousand prosperous plantations. Scarcely eighteen hundred are worked regularly to-day."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out that American interference with the affairs of the island is rendered absolutely necessary on account of the degradation of its inhabitants. Quoting chiefly from Sir Spenser St. John's "Haiti, or the Black Republic," the paper furnishes some data on the strange and horrible customs in vogue among the Haitians. We summarize the account as follows:

Nominally a republic, Haiti is really ruled by military dictators. The President is a general always, who exercises despotic sway. Neither the cabinet, nor the senate, nor the house of representatives has more than nominal influence. The constitution is formed after the pattern adopted in most European and American countries, but it is a dead letter. Art. 16 guarantees personal liberty, but every official, however low his rank, considers himself entitled to imprison whomever he chooses. Art. 24 abolishes the death penalty for political crimes, but wholesale executions take place after each petty civil war.

There are, however, some articles of the constitution which are followed to the letter. Art. 6 prohibits white men from possessing real estate in Haiti. This is rigorously adhered to. Art. 26 guarantees religious freedom. This has led to the revival of the fetishism as practised in the interior of Africa, with all its revolting incidents. Nominally Catholic, the population has returned to its ancient cults, especially the cult of the "Voodoo." The Voodoo (in Africa called Vodun) is the mysterious, non-poisonous serpent* which is accepted by the negroes as the supreme being. It knows the past, the present, the future, it imparts much of its knowledge to the high priest, and still more to the high priestess, the woman whom the high priest honors with his love. Both high functionaries must be obeyed to the letter by the faithful, hence their influence, which is all the greater as the Voodoo cult is carried on in secret.

There are two principal sects of Voodooists. The one believes that animal sacrifices are sufficient, the other demands human sacrifices and practises cannibalism. The "Emperor" Soulouque was a faithful adherent of Voodoo fetishism, General Therlonge was a high priest. President Saluane (1869) sought to obtain the good-will of the educated section of the Haitians, and did not at first countenance the cult. Afterward he tried to strengthen his power by bathing in the blood of goats, according to the directions of the high priest. The war still went against him, and the high priest then told him that nothing but the sacrifice of "a goat without horns" could save him—the Haitian term for what the South Sea Islanders call "long pig," *i.e.*, a human victim.

Here follows a description of an investigation made during President Geffrard's time, the British Consul-General being present. The details are too revolting for reproduction in THE LITERARY DIGEST.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* This belief is universal in Africa, tho with some modifications. The "wise men" among the Southern races—Zulu, Matabele, etc.—speak of a pair of serpents who tell them secrets. On the east coast, where the people have come into contact with Orientals and are nominally Mohammedan, the serpent is said to wear a golden circlet or crown, and to hold court. Among our Southern negroes belief in the wisdom of this serpent is not uncommon.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON LAURIER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

THE Canadian papers are, on the whole, inclined to believe that business will benefit by the visit of Premier Laurier to Washington. But there is, even in Liberal circles, a marked absence of that friendly feeling toward the United States which possessed Canadians so strongly some years ago, and the possibility of a union between the two countries is not nowadays hinted at in our Canadian exchanges. One and all the Canadians complain that we have tried to force them into union by tariff legislation. They assert that Canada, instead of being ruined, has prospered, and that the United States' friendly tone at the present moment reminds them strongly of the "spider and the fly." *The Witness*, Montreal, in a lengthy article, expresses itself to the following effect:

The present negotiations are more likely to prove fruitful than any during the past twenty-five years. The people of the United States want the cessation of pelagic sealing, they think Canada is more free to negotiate than formerly, and they find that the Dingley tariff leaves their treasury empty. The Canadians, on the other hand, are conscious of their prosperity, their satisfactory relations with Great Britain, and the fact that they have more to grant than before. For, besides the sealing fisheries, there is the minimum tariff and the gold-mines, which will not long remain open to the Americans if the latter discriminate against Canadians. There can be no doubt that the question will be raised next session why Canada should not pass a law against aliens such as is on the statute-books of the United States. It would perhaps be better policy on Canada's part to refrain from retaliatory legislation, but the example of the United States is tempting and will, we fear, prove irresistible. The United States can avoid the loss and annoyance of such a policy by remodeling her own. Canada would but imitate the American system, which annoyed and provoked her.

The World, Toronto, says: "The feeling of the American people toward this country is changing, or has changed, of late. They have at last realized that their freezing-out policy has had a directly contrary effect to that intended. Instead of forcing Canada into annexation, that policy has estranged us more than ever from the American Union." This seems pretty generally the opinion throughout Canada. It is nevertheless thought that the United States has already lost much by its protective policy. The Montreal *Herald* says:

"Every important act of the Liberal Government has tended in the direction of reaching the seaboard quickly and getting merchandise to market in Great Britain in the best condition and with the utmost despatch. If it be true that a hundred years ago and more John Adams lifted the Congress of the Colonies across the line which separated them forever from the mother country, it is just as certain that the last session of the Dominion Parliament turned the eyes of Canada from the direction in which for half a century they have looked, finding only disappointment and unneighborliness, and set her face irrevocably in the direction of the country which has already the first claim upon her affection, and which has shown a more than friendly regard for her interests."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, says:

"The organ of the extreme protectionists in New York does not want reciprocity, on any conditions that are possible. 'To get our trade,' the American protectionist organ tells us, 'Canada would have to give us hers and shut out Great Britain. This,' it is candid enough to admit, 'we can not ask, Canada ought not to offer, and Great Britain could not permit.' . . . To do justice to the Americans, this is not their attitude; they are not so unreasonable; they are quite willing to negotiate with Canada, a British colony by choice. Some prominent American journals take

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the ground that Canada ought to get reciprocity only by throwing in her lot with the republic; but this is not the general, much less the predominant, attitude of Americans. The general feeling there appears to favor the removal, by mutual concessions, of all the causes of difference between the two countries. The opposition of interests, local and partial, stands in the way of a general good understanding, and the great object of diplomacy is to overcome it, by giving a due dominance to the general interests of both countries."

Some of the Conservative organs have a real good time abusing Uncle Sam. The Halifax *Herald* thinks the "silly men" at present at the head of our affairs had best beware of the unscrupulous Yankees, who are just as ready to profit by fraudulent claims as ever. *The Spectator*, Hamilton, launches forth in this way:

"Those who have knowledge of the manner in which the Americans make treaties and keep them will know that Uncle Sam will never consent to any arrangement which doesn't give him the lion's share. He is to-day the same Uncle Samuel who made the Canadian boundary look like a Chinese puzzle by producing and swearing to false maps, thereby deluding British chumps who were charged with the duty of representing Britain and her 'colony.' He is the same Uncle Sam who abrogated a reciprocity treaty because he thought Canada was getting the best of it. He is the identical chap who swore to damages done by the *Alabama*, and got the money, altho to this day he has been unable to find claimants for millions of dollars of the award. He is the same chap who claimed ownership of the Pacific Ocean; who consented to an arbitration in the seal matter, and then refused to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. Long, long ago Uncle Sam lost the confidence of Canadians, and of late his actions have at length convinced honest and long-suffering old John Bull that he is not to be trusted. That is the sort of a nation Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his accompanying nonentity have gone to 'jolly' after the manner in which Sir Wilfrid claims he 'jollied' John Bull."

The *Patrie*, Montreal, asserts that this is not the view taken by the French Canadians. It says:

"Messrs. Laurier and Davies have prepared the way for a settlement of this troublesome seal question. They have conciliated troubled spirits and have shown that an understanding will be arrived at in a generous, loyal, reciprocal fashion. Besides, the conferences which our premier and his colleague had with the American chiefs on such subjects as alien labor, the bonding privilege, and other important matters of international interest must convince our neighbors that we are their friends and that we wish to dispel that hostile feeling created by the tortuous policy of the Tory *régime*."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY AS MEMBER OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE Italians do not, on the whole, thank Professor Frassati for his much-talked-of attack in the *Nuova Antologia* upon the Triple Alliance (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 13). The visit of Graf Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to King Humbert at Monza has been rendered an affair of importance by the Italian Government, in order to prove that its allegiance to the Triple Alliance is unshaken. Moreover, the *Nuova Antologia* now publishes a communication from the Marquis of Capelli which runs to the following effect:

Italy sought an alliance with Germany and Austria as early as in 1879, fearing that her isolation would be dangerous to her. Bismarck, however, paid no attention to it then. Bismarck even informed Austria that she could attack Italy whenever she pleased, adding, "Italy is not among our friends." But Italy did not give up the idea of an alliance until the German Government was convinced of its value. The Berlin authorities were brought to see that an Anglo-Italian agreement must needs strengthen the Triple Alliance. Italy certainly must stand by the alliance, which is the only guaranty for peace in Europe.

This is also the opinion of Crispi, ex-Premier of Italy, who compares the aims of the Dual and Triple Alliances in *The Nineteenth Century*. Of the Dual Alliance he says:

"Czar and republic are two terms which cancel each other; they are irreconcilable both in their tendency and in their aims. The republic is an impersonal entity, a *jus universum*, it is liberty without a thought of coercion, it is temporary as to form, but in substance there are no bounds to its powers of progress. The Czar is more than a person; he is an autocrat. Immutable, without an equal among those who surround him, his actions may not be, nor will he allow them to be, discussed. . . . It would be easier for France to return to monarchy than for Russia to become a republic. Still less is it possible that the two allies are assuming the holy mission of the redemption of nationalities. . . . . .

"Beyond a doubt if the secret engagements of the Czar and M. Faure did not regard ambitious designs, the two governments would have made the terms of the treaty public in order to set the minds of the other governments of Europe at rest. When there began to be signs of distrust of Germany and Austria, the governments of those countries published, on the 3d of February, 1888, simultaneously in Vienna and in Berlin, the Treaty of the 7th of October, 1879. . . . The people of Paris, putting their own interpretation upon the treaty which M. Faure brought back from St. Petersburg, made festival on his return, with the cry 'À Berlin! à Berlin!'—the very same cry which accompanied Napoleon the Third when he set out for the frontier."

Crispi then censures at length the longing of the French nation for two provinces which France herself tore from Germany, and whose German population have not, during all the twenty-seven years since they have been reunited with Germany, manifested a desire to become French. He further assumes that Russia has allied herself with France for the purpose of renewing her attacks upon Turkey. He then adds:

"From these data the conclusion must follow that the Dual Alliance, which has its origin in unsatisfied ambitions, will bring on war.

"The same can not be said of the *Triple* Alliance.

"The Triple Alliance has been a pledge of peace in Europe. In the fifteen years that it has existed it has not been the cause of any action tending to irritate other nations. The reason of this is quite manifest: not one of the three allied monarchies has any ulterior object to pursue; their interests are limited to the conservation of what they possess, and consequently to the refraining from putting their possessions in any jeopardy. And this they could do in no other way save by keeping the peace."

The *Popolo Romano* thinks Crispi takes too somber a view. "France," says the paper, "must maintain peace if she is to remain a republic. A war may force the Republican Government to denounce the alliance, and this would isolate Russia in the face of Europe." The *Temps*, Paris, thinks the attempt to agitate against the Triple Alliance in Italy is neither skilful nor well timed. "What Frassati says in his much-discussed article is not new when it is true, and not true when it is new," adds the paper. A "Bismarck article" in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Leipsic, explains that Germany always did and still does value the cooperation of Italy for the maintenance of peace. The paper says:

"Bismarck did not, indeed, show at once how much he valued Italy's partnership, but that was only because Italian politicians, like Italian shopkeepers, ask a good deal more than they are willing to take. It is therefore best to show no great enthusiasm in dealing with them. In reality Bismarck attached great importance to the alliance, which removed Italy from the French sphere of influence, and relieved Austria's western frontier. Bismarck never insisted that Italy should increase her army. Neither did he object when Italy sought to do business with England on her own account. He would have done the same thing Count Rabi-lant did, namely, have concluded a treaty with England for the defense of the Mediterranean."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks that Italy forgot one thing with regard to the latter affair—that England is pretty sure of Italy's assistance in any case. Hence the hope of a definite Anglo-Italian Alliance as suggested by Professor Frassati is futile. Frassati thinks this alliance should try to get concessions from the other powers alternately, but England is a past-master at that game herself, and she needs no help at it. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks one thing is certain: there is no change in the relation of the powers at *present*, else there would not be so much said about the *past*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AMONG THE PLAIN PEOPLE OF SPAIN.

THE strained relations that have existed for some time between America and Spain have frightened American tourists away from their customary paths in the interior of that country, the fury of the populace being dreaded. R. B. de Guerville, however, finds that no such fury exists even in a smoldering condition, and that American tourists are still received with an open-handed welcome. Writing for *The Illustrated American* (December 4) he says:

"At eight o'clock we reached Granada, the former glorious capital of the Moors. In a landau drawn by four nervy little horses, we drove furiously through narrow streets, so narrow that the wheels nearly touched the houses on either side, and we wondered what would happen should another vehicle come from the other direction.

"All the windows had small balconies covered with flowers, and above the many red geraniums could be seen charming Andalusian faces, beautiful dark eyes, soft like velvet, and the black hair covered with white lace. Clear across the city we drove and then up a great hill, through superb gardens, toward the famous Alhambra, the palace of the Moorish kings, which crowns it.

"There two large hotels have been built and for some years past had been the rendezvous of the *élite* of American travelers. I remembered them three years ago, filled with delightful people, happy beyond words in those enchanted surroundings.

"Great was my surprise when I found hotels dark and to all appearances abandoned. One was entirely closed, and the proprietor of the other came to open the door himself, a candle in his hand. He was startled when he learned that some American travelers had arrived.

"'Caramba! Señor,' he exclaimed, 'this is a great surprise. No Americans have been this way in a long time.'

"The following morning he came to me again and asked:

"'Señor, why is it that Americans come here no more? Excuse me for asking the question—but you see we are desperate, for we depend nearly entirely on the American travelers who are so generous. If they don't come we are ruined. Why do they come no more?'

"'Because they have heard that you are an excitable people, and they are afraid to be ill-treated and insulted.'

"'Oh, Santa Maria, señor, what a mistake! Who, I ask you, would think of insulting them? It makes no difference to us whether our governments do not agree. No, no, señor, no one will be insulted in Spain. We are not so ferocious; and I can, on the contrary, assure you that your friends will be welcome; they are so generous and have so much money.'

"Never before had I seen the Alhambra without visitors. Inside was no one but the guards and the stone lions."

Mr. de Guerville found that a very exalted idea prevailed of the readiness of Yankees to resort to the pistol and of their proficiency with it. He narrates the following of the trip from Granada to Jaen:

"We stop at all the small villages, and the people who come for their mail and a chat soon learn that we are Americans. Yet they all remain polite and kind, and very helpful.

"'Yes, señor,' said the conductor of the diligence, 'you can go everywhere without fear—even if war was raging, madame could travel all alone, from one end of Spain to the other, and everywhere we would respect her.'

"'You really do not hate us, then?'

"'No, señor, we do not. It is wrong of you to help the Cubans, at least we think so; but if your Government is composed of asses, it is no reason why you should individually be responsible.'

"At a small station, a big man boarded the diligence. He was terribly excited and swearing in great style, threatening to murder a man at the next village. After a while he asked the conductor where we came from.

"'North America,' answered the other.

"'Caramba,' exclaimed the man, 'I must close my mouth or that Yankee will pull his pistol and shoot me down.' I could not restrain a laugh, and I asked him what he meant.

"'We all know, señor,' he answered, 'that you Americans *del Norte* are great pistol-shots, and if a stranger only looks at you, you pull the pistol and bang! shoot the man—never miss him either.'

"Now, here is a reputation worth having!

"In the course of my travels through Spain a year ago, at a time when the relations with our country were more than strained, we were received everywhere by all classes of people in the most charming and hospitable manner. The great bulk of the population has no ill-feeling against us. Yet if to-morrow their political leaders choose to lead them into a war against us they will go in it, no matter how helpless it seems, with all their heart, as fearlessly as their ancestors did when centuries ago they stormed the great fortresses of the Moors.

"And the sufferers will probably not be the leaders, but those plain people of Spain, one of whom had told me at the little railroad station: 'No, señor, no news. Cuba is a bad place; it takes the strong boys and hard-earned pesetas, and does not even give us news in exchange. Oh, no, we do not hear, except when more boys and more pesetas are needed.'"

WHAT BRUNETIÈRE FOUND NEW IN AMERICA.

OUR women and our rivers—these seem to have been all that the famous French critic, lecturer, and editor found here that seemed new to him. Since he has returned to Paris he has been writing us up—up in a double sense—and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for November contains the first instalment of his observations. In this article he speaks chiefly of New York, Baltimore, our universities, and our women.

His first impressions of New York, *when he has discovered it*, are extremely flattering. He is surprised at the immense differences that other tourists have reported between the cities of the Old and New Worlds. Strolling through Fifth Avenue, he can almost imagine himself in Paris; as he takes cognizance of the elegant mansions and stores with which it is lined, is jostled by the well-dressed throng on the pavement, and notes the clear blue sky above, he can scarcely persuade himself that he is expatriated. On the other hand, when he explores the side avenues, suggestions of Marseilles, Genoa, Anvers, and Amsterdam remind him that he is in a seaport. All maritime towns and cities have an air of newness and changeableness. The very houses seem to *float*, instead of standing firmly on a solid foundation; and in New York, this vast cosmopolitan island city, he detects the family likeness with which he has long been familiar. The wretched poverty seen everywhere in the suburbs and tenement districts of the Western metropolis strikes him as not less terrible and irredeemable than that of old Europe, and he is forced to conclude that Americans, whatever else they may have achieved, have not yet solved the social question.

On his way to Baltimore, M. Brunetière had at last the satisfaction of seeing something new—our rivers, forsooth! American rivers, he says, look young, or rather primitive; they seem to speak of a past infinitely remote, and at the same time empty, void. What a different story is told by the Rhone and the Rhine, by the Loire and the Garonne! The indolence of the Loire is that of an old river, a very old river, a civilized river, a river weary of seeing so much history mirrored in its waves. The deep Rhone, with its glaucous waters, seems to murmur, as it flows, of old romantic legends. Nothing of the kind in the mighty streams of the great West!

M. Brunetière institutes a comparison between American and French universities. As in this country, so in France, the colleges and universities are of different types; they represent different ideals. Only two, the College of France and the Museum of Natural History, are consecrated to pure science, without any utilitarian object.

He describes the various classes of universities, the olden institutions devoted to learning exclusively, the state universities, and the newer universities endowed by private munificence. The immense advantage of these more recent institutions, in his opinion, is that they are under the supervision of a board of directors who are free in all respects as to the expenses to be incurred, the

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instruction to be given, and the choice of professors. French universities, he declares, will never come up to the true ideal while their professors are chosen by the state; and, above all, while the examinations which they are required to pass are state examinations. He pays a glowing tribute in this connection to Mr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University.

A detail in the administration of the Johns Hopkins University which, according to the lecturer, it would be well for French institutions to imitate, is that of having one head in each department; a single chief responsible for his own sphere, and with full authority to select as many assistants and associates as he may deem requisite. This imparts unity of aim to the entire department, and is a great improvement upon the foreign method, according to which you will find half a dozen professors who, being equal in rank, are only too apt to clash and interfere with each other in the distribution of their various tastes. At Sorbonne, for example, one professor teaches French poetry, a second French eloquence, and a third French dramatic literature, with the result that they are compelled to cut up into three pieces, and divide among them, the authors of the "Cid" and of "Tartuffe."

American universities, especially those of the high order recently created, have elevated the standard of culture, and appreciation of the value of learning in all parts of the country; while in France, what with the "modern instruction" and "special licenses" with which they are endeavoring to inoculate their institutions, the devotion to learning for its own sake is diminishing. A genuine aristocracy of intelligence is being created in the great American republic, and, curiously enough, precisely that form of intelligence which the French regard—a most false supposition—as hostile to the progress of democracy.

M. Brunetière is so much an admirer of Molière that he could hardly pose as a woman's-rights man—a *feminist*, as he would say. Nevertheless, he was persuaded by Miss M. Carey Thomas to lecture for the girl students of the Bryn Mawr College, of which she is the directress; and his prejudices were perhaps modified in the course of his engagement. Having been presented to the three hundred students here, the French critic is compelled to acknowledge that they are quite as charming as tho engaged in something less dreadful than the study of Latin and Greek, Hebrew and Sanscrit, the higher mathematics, etc. Their eyes are as bright, and their toilets as bewildering, as those of their less learned sisters. Study has not dimmed the luster of their beauty, nor robbed them of the sparkling gaiety which was given to women, says Bernardin de St. Pierre, to dissipate the sadness of man.

The intelligence and independence of American women seem to be the *something new*, which, excepting for this and for our rivers, M. Brunetière sought in vain. They were constantly taking him by surprise. The women here, he remarks, belong to themselves. They are not required to disguise their tastes or conceal their aptitudes. They have a right to carve out their own destiny, and they use it. Otherwise America, in the Eastern States at least, is Europe over again; the people one meets have the tastes, culture, dress, manners, and appearance to which we are accustomed; the houses and hotels in Baltimore and New York might just as well be in Paris. How could it be otherwise when the Americans themselves are continually traveling, while every mechanical improvement that is made in this country is at once adopted in Europe?

Nevertheless, there is a certain something, a distinction of which one gradually becomes aware. Americans are young, and they prove this by their anxiety to know what is thought of them. They are what they are, and reveal themselves more frankly and boldly than Europeans. They move about from one place to another, think nothing of changing their abode, and this not so much from restlessness and an innate love of change as because of their confidence in themselves, their certainty that they will be master of the situation wherever they may turn up, or rather settle down. Europeans travel to forget, and to get rid of themselves; to the American the same movement brings an agreeable sensation of his own identity. His home is within—he carries it about with him, to Chicago, New York, wherever he may go. These are at present characteristics of youth. Will they develop into race characteristics, and help to determine the forms of Western civilization? That is for the future to decide.

A TOUR OF THE WORLD IN THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

IT is the opinion of the Russian Minister of Communication, M. Chilkov, who has just been visiting this country on a tour of observation and study, that when the Transsiberian Railway has been completed the tour of the world can be made in thirty-three days, considerably less than half the time in which Jules Verne's hero accomplished it. This is the table given by the *Zeitung des Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahn-Verwaltungen:*

Bremen to St. Petersburg	1½	days.
St. Petersburg to Vladivostock	10	"
Vladivostock to San Francisco	10	"
San Francisco to New York	4½	"
New York to Bremen	7	"
Total	33	"

In relation to this, a correspondent of the *Revue Scientifique*, who signs himself "A Sailor," contributes the following table, which he says will represent the truth in a few years, when our facilities for transportation are a little better. He says:

"For this I assume for steamers a speed of 27 miles an hour, instead of 18 miles, the former speed having been recently obtained in England by torpedo-boats; and for railways, instead of a speed of 70 kilometers [43½ miles] an hour, that of 100 kilometers [62 miles], which will be attained whenever we wish to undertake the expense of relaying our permanent ways. We shall then have the following figures:

Paris to the Pacific Ocean *via* Asia	8	days.
Coast of Asia to San Francisco	7⅓	"
San Francisco to New York	3	"
New York to Paris	4⅔	"
Total	23	"

Commenting on these figures, *Cosmos* (Paris, November 13) says:

"These calculations suggest a remark: these tours, especially that indicated by the Russian Minister, are very improperly entitled 'tours of the world.' We should give this name only to a journey following at least approximately the course of a great circle of the terrestrial sphere; this is what was done by the navigators who doubled Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. But in following the fortieth parallel of latitude, approximately, we make only about three quarters of this distance. When an explorer succeeds in getting to the Pole, he can, according to this manner of reckoning, make the tour of the world as often as he pleases in a few minutes to a 'tour,' by simply walking around in a circle."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Word "Stowne."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I will be obliged to you if you define the word "stowne." I suppose it means a crushing sound, or something akin to that. It occurs in "Deirdre" (page 176) thus:

. . . "with a shout elate
The sailors strained at one tremendous sweep
Of their strong oars, and half-way from the deep
The *Wild Boar* sprang, and with a mighty *stowne*
High prow and mighty keel went crashing down."

I looked in vain for "stowne" in both the Standard and Century dictionaries.

Respectfully,
B. M. O'BOYLAN.

NEWARK, OHIO.

Stowne, more commonly stoune or stound, is a Chaucerian word of unsettled meaning. Chaucer used it in the senses of time, moment, occasion, exigence. Spenser, who spells it *stowne*, has been interpreted by his annotators to mean by it a fit, while Johnson explains it as meaning sorrow, and quotes passages to bear this out. It is also given the meaning of pain.

For Busy Men.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I think THE LITERARY DIGEST the best periodical for the busy man before the public. Satisfactory information on current topics can here be obtained with the least possible reading. All preachers ought to take it.

REV. J. S. SMITH.

LINNEUS, MO.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The weekly reports of trade and finance show no radical changes from conditions prevailing for several months, unless hesitation in various branches of business be more pronounced. *Dun's Review* finds that in all branches of business payments are remarkably good and defaults unusually small. *Bradstreet's* discovers a slightly increased demand for goods, but further depression in the prices of many staples.

General Trade: Reaction in Print-Cloths and Wheat.—"General trade throughout the country has presented rather more animation, owing to colder weather and the approaching holidays. While clothing, dry-goods, hats, shoes, notions, hardware, and fancy groceries have been in a little better demand, both from jobbers and at retail in the region tributary to Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Kansas City, the tendency of business has been to slacken. This is noticeable in iron and steel and in further depression in cotton goods, print-cloths having made a new low record in price.

"The appearance of a better demand for filling-in purposes has had a favorable influence at points in Tennessee and the Gulf States. On the Pacific coast the feature of business is the well maintained export movement from nearly all ports.

"The lower price for print-cloths is followed by a sharp reaction in wheat and a lower price for Indian corn. Oats are slightly higher and coffee has advanced, in addition to which there remains a long list of staples, prices of which are unchanged.

"The domestic grain trade continues to look with equanimity on the unprecedentedly large quantities of wheat exported from both coasts week after week, the continuation of which is an evidence of an appreciation of the relation of supply to demand by the grain trade abroad. Available stocks of wheat increased only 13,000,000 bushels last month, altho the previous rate of increase pointed to a probable increase of 20,000,000 bushels. Total stocks of wheat in sight December 1 were the smallest at a like date in ten years, while the world's available supply, a little less than 130,000,000 bushels, was the smallest at a like date in seven years. The statement that there remain 100,000,000 bushels of domestic wheat available for export prior to the end of June next must depend upon a revision of previous reports on the size of the last wheat crop."—*Bradstreet's, December 4.*

Speculative Lines the Exception to Good Business.—"The monthly report of failures shows defaulted liabilities of $11,610,195 in November against $12,700,856 last year. Because of three large failures for $3,250,000, not due to present conditions, the aggregate in November was only $1,100,000 less than last year, and except for these would have been smaller than in August, September, or October. The decrease in nearly all branches of business shows that payments have been remarkably good and defaults unusually small. Other evidences of the state of business are convincing, except in speculative lines. Wages have been voluntarily advanced for nearly 30,000 workers in woolens and iron. Stocks are somewhat stronger, having advanced $1.47 for railways and $1.57 for trusts. The true value of American railway stocks is steadily rising with earnings, which for November thus far are 20.9 per cent. larger than last year, and 3.7 per cent. in the same weeks of 1892.

"It is the season for waiting in most industries, but at least one other furnace has gone into blast, and the lowest price of Bessemer at Pittsburg, after purchases of 30,000 tons, is $10.15 per ton, with $9.25 for Gray Forge. No change appears of consequence in quotations at Chicago and Eastern markets."—*Dun's Review, December 4.*

The Money Market.—"The money markets do not please bankers, for during the past week net receipts from the interior have been $2,250,000, and it is supposed that the accumulation of long exchange has exceeded $12,000,000 at this city alone, while at other cities it is known to have been quite large. Altho foreign buying of American stocks has up to this time been comparatively light, there is every reason to expect larger investments on foreign account will follow the exceptionally healthy railway returns which have come during the past month. The volume of payments through the principal clearing-houses have been seven tenths of 1 per cent. smaller than for the corresponding week in 1892, and the daily average of exchanges during the month of November was only 2 per cent. smaller than in that year. Considering the great decline in prices, which has averaged, for all commodities, about 16 per cent. since five years ago, the payments indicated a much larger volume of business in quantities than was transacted in 1892 or any previous year.

"Nothing appears to indicate any probable stringency in the money market, and the demand for commercial loans is still remarkably light, with receipts from the interior exceeding shipments by over $2,000,000. The heavy excess is largely due to extremely favorable collections in all parts of the country, and also to shipments hither to meet the very heavy disbursements on railway and other accounts about January 1."—*Dun's Review, December 4.*

Canadian Trade.—"Frosty weather and harder roads in the Dominion of Canada have stimulated distribution of merchandise, particularly of dry-goods, shoes, and clothing. Fishing prospects, as viewed in the maritime provinces, are not considered good. General trade in New Brunswick has been checked by a decrease in lumber operations. There are 37 business failures reported throughout the Canadian Dominion this week, compared with 34 last week, 47 in the week one year ago, and 39 two years ago. [*Dun's Review*, 28 to 55 last year.]—*Bradstreet's, December 4.*

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That Common Trouble Acid Dyspepsia, or Sour Stomach.

Now Recognized as a Cause of Serious Disease.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called heartburn or sour stomach, is a form of indigestion resulting from fermentation of the food. The stomach being too weak to promptly digest it, the food remains until fermentation begins, filling the stomach with gas, and a bitter, sour, burning taste in the mouth is often present. This condition soon becomes chronic, and being an every-day occurrence is given but little attention. Because dyspepsia is not immediately fatal, many people do nothing for the trouble.

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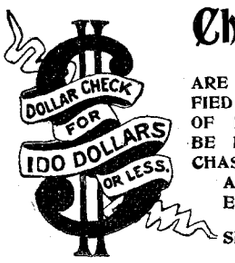

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Current Events.

Monday, November 29.

The United States Supreme Court holds invalid the franchise of the **Frankfort** (Ky.) **lottery**; advances the case of the North American **Commercial (Fur Seal) Company**, and affirms the decision of the Georgia supreme court in the **Noble murder** case. . . . Judge Hosmer, Detroit, declines to interfere with a **boycott** by employees of a railway milling firm. . . . The Chicago Trades and Labor Union declares against **restricting immigration**. . . . Baron von Halleben qualifies as **German Ambassador** at Washington. . . . The **second Leutgert trial** for murder begins in Chicago; **Martin Thorn,** on trial in Long Island City, N. Y., testifies that Mrs. Nack killed Guldensuppe.

It is reported in Vienna that the new cabinet will enter into negotiations with the Germans and Czechs in order to bring about a modification of the language ordinances that have caused the recent riotous scenes in the **Reichsrath**. . . . **China** is determined not to grant the demands of Germany, but will endeavor to settle the trouble by diplomatic measures. . . . It is said in Berlin that only a monetary reparation is to be demanded from **Haiti** for the arrest of Lueders, but that no interference from the United States would be tolerated. . . . Of 250 **exiles** sent to the island of Fernando Po **from Cuba,** 150 are dead.

Tuesday, November 30.

The Cabinet discusses relief for **Klondike** gold-seekers. . . . The court of common pleas, **Philadelphia,** refuses to grant an injunction to prevent the lease of the city **gas-works**. . . . United States Senator **Wellington** sues the Baltimore *American* for **libel** in the sum of $100,000. . . . Martin **Thorn** is found **guilty** of murder in the first degree, Long Island City.

Emperor William opens the Reichstag in person; the speech from the throne deals with the importance of increasing the navy, and other topics. . . . The **new Austrian cabinet** is announced, with Baron von Gautsch as Premier and Minister of the Interior. . . . A member of the Spanish cabinet says in an interview that the Government is well satisfied with the reception of the scheme for **autonomy in Cuba.** . . . It is announced in Berlin that the intention to send a war-ship to **Haitian waters** had been abandoned; Ambassador White has a satisfactory conference with the German Foreign Minister.

Wednesday, December 1.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, formally **retires** on full pay. . . . The **Sage residence** is presented to Cornell University for a students' hospital. . . . The **Treasury deficit** (excluding receipts from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad) for five months is $46,101,494. . . . Ashtabula, Ohio, claims the record for receiving more than **3,000,000 tons of ore** in the season of 1897. . . . C. W. Spalding, ex-president of the Globe Savings-Bank, Chicago, is sentenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary for embezzlement. . . . The naval board reports on the cost of establishing an **armor-plate plant.**

Mr. Angell, United States Minister to Turkey, renews the demand for an indemnity for the **pillage of American missions in Armenia**; the Porte denies responsibility. . . . The **Anglo-Egyptian expedition** occupies Metemmeh, on the Nile. . . . In consequence of serious rioting in **Prague**, the city has been declared **under martial law**. . . . M. Darlan, Minister of Justice, resigns from the **French cabinet** in consequence of the Government's defeat; the portfolio will be filled temporarily by M. Meline, the Premier. . . . It is reported in Havana that General Pando, who was placed in charge of military operations in Cuba by General Blanco, has been killed in an engagement with insurgents in Santa Clara province.

Thursday, December 2.

President McKinley leaves Washington for Canton, **Nancy Allison McKinley,** his mother, having suffered a stroke of paralysis. . . . **Blanche K. Bruce,** of Mississippi (colored), is appointed register of the Treasury. . . . A blanket vein of gold ore is discovered at **Cripple Creek**. . . . The National **Prison Congress** meets in Austin, Tex.

The **Emperor of China** declares that he would forfeit his crown rather than agree **to the German demands;** he desires that the dispute be arbitrated; Japan is massing troops on the island of Formosa. . . . M. N. Milliard is appointed **Minister of Justice** in the French cabinet. . . . Further riotous **demonstrations in Prague** and its suburbs are suppressed by the soldiery; martial law is proclaimed; in the Hungarian Diet Baron Banffy, the Premier, is asked as to the right of Hungary to exercise independent action. . . . **Cuban insurgents** capture the village of Guisa.

Friday, December 3.

The annual reports of the commissioner of **internal revenue** and the commissioner of **navigation** are made public. . . . The governor of **Illinois** calls a **special session** of the state legislature for December 7. . . . The Chicago city council passes an ordinance providing for the **elevation of railroad tracks,** to cost the companies $3,200,000. . . . The **insurance commissioner of Michigan** issues a circular naming thirty-five fire insurance companies as unauthorized to do business in that State. . . . **Yale wins** the intercollegiate **debate** with Harvard, at New Haven, opposing the annexation of Hawaii. . . . Martin Thorn is sentenced, in Long Island City, to death.

Germany sends reinforcements into **Chinese**

No one who knows Macbeth lamp-chimneys will have any other — *except some dealers who want their chimneys to break.*

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

THE LIVING AGE

for 1898. In another column will be found a prospectus of this standard periodical. Founded by Eliakim Littell in 1844. It is a faithful reflection of almost all that is substantial and valuable in the passing literature of the world.

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Would You Travel?

A few years ago a tour of travel meant weeks of preparation. Endless time-tables were to be consulted with the general result of knowing less than at the beginning, or rather knowing so much as to be completely at sea. All this and indeed all the other of the hundred vexatious problems are now swept out of the way by such a tourist agency as that of Henry Gaze & Sons, whose announcement will be found in this issue. A trip to the Orient or around the globe will be rendered as free from annoying detail as a journey of a few miles.

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territory. . . . Further **rioting in** cities of **Bohemia** is suppressed by troops. . . . Señor Canalejas, special commissioner of Spain **in Cuba,** says that there are **40,000 peasants** concentrated near towns in Pinar del Rio provinces (15,000 of them orphans), all **in want.** . . . The conference of employers and **striking engineers,** in London, adjourns; points in dispute being deferred to the unions for action.

Saturday, December 4.

Judge Springer, United States district court, Indian Territory, decides against several thousand applicants for citizenship in the **Cherokee nation.** . . . Judge Frazier, Pittsburg, decides that the **coal weighing** and measuring **law** is unconstitutional.

After an exciting debate on the Dreyfus case in the French chamber of deputies, a vote of confidence in the Government is passed; Count Esterhazy is to be court-martialed. . . . The definite **treaty of peace** between **Turkey and Greece** is signed.

Sunday, December 5.

It is officially announced in Washington that **Governor Griggs** of New Jersey has accepted the office of **Attorney-General,** to succeed Mr. McKenna when the latter is appointed a justice of the Supreme Court; Mr. Griggs will resign as governor on January 11. . . . The work of the Rothschild scientific expedition to the **Gallapagos Archipelago** is described in a letter from a member of the party.

Prince Hohenlohe, German Imperial Chancellor, refuses to recommend that the Emperor declare **Captain Dreyfus** innocent of the charges made against him. . . . **Monsignor Schroeder,** formerly professor in the Catholic University at Washington, is appointed to the faculty of the Catholic Academy at Muenster, the capital of Westphalia.

PERSONALS.

IT is said that Eliza Ann Grier, a full-blooded negro woman, has secuerd a license to practise medicine at Atlanta, Ga. She holds a diploma from a woman's medical college at Philadelphia.

LI HUNG CHANG has appointed as his family physician Miss Hu King Eng, who studied some years ago in an American medical college. She has practised for some time as a mission doctor in Foo Choo, and has been a Christian since her childhood. It is believed that her appointment will do much to overcome the prejudice prevailing in China against female physicians. Next year Miss Hu King Eng will represent China at the London Congress of Medical Women.

THE Boston *Transcript* says that the monument in honor of Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann, founder of the homeopathic system of medicine, projected by the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1892, promises to be one of the noblest and most artistic works of the kind ever produced in America. It is to be erected in Washington. The accepted design, one of twenty-four submitted, is by an American sculptor, Charles H. Niehaus. It comprises a bronze statue of Hahnemann. The statue is completed, also the granite foundation, and the whole monumental work should be ready for dedication next spring. Before that time the sum of $50,000 must be paid in to the committee, the cost of the whole memorial being $75,000.

DR. SUSAN A. EDSON, who has just died in Washington, at the age of seventy-four years, was one of the best-known women physicians in the United States. She was born on January 4, 1823, near Auburn, N. Y., and was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic College March 1, 1854. Returning to her home soon afterward, she quickly built up a large and lucrative practise. This, however, she abandoned when the war broke out, as she believed it to be her duty to do all she could to ameliorate the sufferings of the soldiers, and she rendered invaluable professional services to the sick and wounded in the hospitals. She was one of the physicians summoned to attend President Garfield after he was shot, and during the long illness of the President she was, it is said, at his bedside more frequently than was any other of the attending physicians. As a mark of appreciation for her service to Mr. Garfield during his long illness Congress voted Dr. Edson $3,000. She was for many years physician to the Garfield family.

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Dry Bronchitis.

From Dr. Hunter's Lectures on the Progress of Medical Science in Lung Diseases.

I have described several forms of chronic bronchitis. There is another form, called dry bronchitis, in which the matter expectorated is neither profuse, nor watery, nor purulent. It is a glutinous kind of stuff, of a bluish-white or pearly-gray color. The chronic inflammation which causes it thickens the mucous membrane, thereby narrowing the tubes through which we breathe and shortening and oppressing the breath. Sometimes tubes of considerable size become completely clogged by this tough phlegm, causing great difficulty of breathing.

Of all the forms of bronchitis this is the most common. "In the most favored parts of France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of the people are found, on careful examination, to have thickening of some portion of the mucous lining of the lungs, caused by dry bronchitis." It is the most insidious of lung complaints. Those suffering from it have at first only a slight cough; it may be only a trifling coughing spell in the morning; they have a chilly sensation in the forenoon, and toward evening are slightly feverish, get out of breath more easily than formerly.

There is always a feeling of more or less tightness and oppression in the chest, which is relieved from time to time by coughing up a quantity of the tough jelly-like matter before described. Sometimes the cough comes on in paroxysms, attended by great oppression and distress, like asthma. On inquiry of a person so affected, if he has any lung trouble, he will almost certainly answer No—and yet during your conversation will perhaps raise this jelly-like mucus half a dozen times.

Here we have a lung disease which directly tends to consumption, and has most of the symptoms of that disease, and yet is not consumption at all. When it ends fatally, as it often does, an examination of the lungs reveals neither tuberculous ulceration, nor the bacilli of tuberculosis.

In such cases death generally results from suffocation caused by a sudden attack of congestion, which, supervening on the chronic disease, fills the lungs with viscid mucus that the patient, in his weakened condition, is unable to raise.

Bronchitis is not treated with success by general physicians, because the proper remedies are not applied directly to the inner surface of the diseased tubes within the lungs. I had the good fortune some years ago to discover and remedy this evil by introducing and successfully applying a local treatment for this and other lung complaints. I make the air which the patient breathes the carrier of the remedies which are necessary for his cure. Instead of sending them on a roundabout through the stomach and general system, I introduce them directly into the air tubes and cells of the lungs, where the disease and all the danger lies, and I know by ample experience that this treatment is the only hope there is for the cure of any form of bronchial or lung diseases.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
117 West 45th Street.

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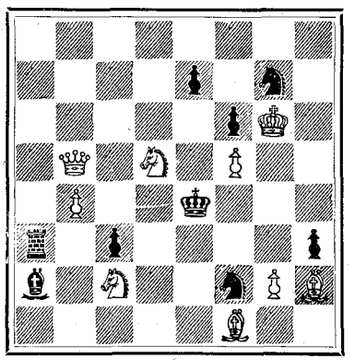
Problem 243.

BY MAX KARSTEDT.

First Prize, Tagliche Rundschau Tournament.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on K 5; B on Q R 7; Kts on K B 7, K Kt 2; R on Q R 6; Ps on K 2, K B 3, K R 6, Q B 6.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K Kt 6; Q on Q Kt 5; Bs on K B sq, K R 2; Kts on Q 5, Q B 2; Ps on K B 5, K Kt 2, Q Kt 4.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 244.

DR. DALTON'S 400TH.

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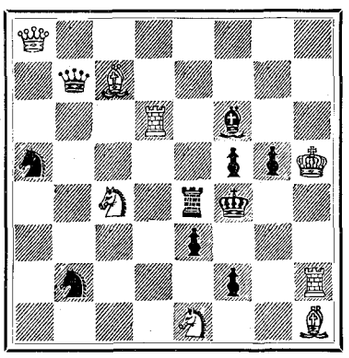
Black—Ten Pieces.

K on K B 5; Q on Q Kt 2; B on K B 3; Kts on Q Kt 7, Q R 4; R on K 5; Ps on K 6, K B 4 and 7, K Kt 4.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on K R 5; Q on Q R 8; Bs on K R sq, Q B 7; Kts on K sq, Q B 4; Rs on K R 2, Q 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 239.

1.	Q—Q R 8	2. R—B 4, mate
	K x P	
1.	.....	2. Q—R 4, mate
	B any	
1.	.....	2. Kt—B 3, mate
	R x P	
1.	.....	2. Kt x R, mate
	R—K B 6	
1.	.....	2. P x R, mate
	R—K 6 or Q B 6	
1.	.....	2. Q x P, mate
	P—K 4	
1.	....	2. Q—K 8, mate
	P x P	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; J. J. Mayfield, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; C. A. F., Omro, Wis.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; O. B. Joyful; W. C. Hill, Caribou, Me.; W. J. B., and the Rev. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; G. M. Fernandez, New York City; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; D. S. Rubine, Glen Lyon, Pa.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; J. K. Proudfit, Kansas City, Kan.; J. M. Greer, Memphis, Tenn.; C. E. Holbrook, Watertown, N. Y.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; Francis A. Mitchell, Independence, Mo.; L. A. Gunder, Colorado Springs.

F. A. Mitchell was also successful with 237 and 238; and the Hon. S. B. Daboll, St. John, Mich., and R. C. H., Donovan, Ill., got 237.

The Correspondence Tourney.

NINETEENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

J. H. MOCKETT, JR., Lincoln, Neb.	E. A. MORE, JR., Denver.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3 (a)
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2 (b)
6 Q—K 2 (c)	Kt—Q 3
7 B x Kt	Q P x B (d)
8 P x P	Kt—B 4
9 R—Q sq	B—Q 2
10 P—K 6	P x P
11 Kt—K 5	B—Q 3
12 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3
13 Kt x Kt P	Kt—Kt 2
14 Q—R 6	Kt—B 4
15 Q—R 3	K R—Kt sq
16 Q x P	R—Kt 2
17 Q-R8ch(e)	K—B 2
18 Q x Q	R x Q
19 B—Kt 5	QR-KKt sq(f)
20 Kt-K 5 ch	K—K sq (g)
21 Kt x B	R x Kt
22 B—Q 2	Kt—Q 5 (h)
23 Kt - B 3	B x P ch (i)
24 K—B sq	R—Kt 5 (c)
25 Q R-B sq	B—K 4
26 P—K B 3	B—Kt 6
27 B—K 3	R—R 5
28 B x Kt	R (Q 2) x B
29 Kt—K 4	R(Q5)x Kt(k)
30 P x R	R x P
31 R—Q 3	K—B 5 ch
32 K—K 2	R—B 7 ch
33 K—K 3	R—B 2
34 R-K R sq	B—Q 3
35 R-R 8 ch	K—Q 2
36 R-K Kt 8	P—Q Kt 3
37 P—B 4	K—K 2
38 P-Q Kt 3	R—B 3
39 K—K 2	K—B 2
40 R—Kt 4	P—B 4
41 R—K B 3	R—B 4
42 R—Kt 5	K—B 3
43 R(Kt5)xR ch	P x R
44 P-K Kt 4	P—B 5
45 R—B sq	P—R 3
46 K—B 3	K—B 2
47 R-K R sq	K—Kt 3
48 R—R 5	P—R 2
49 P—R 4	Resigns

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) See note in fifth game.

(b) The usual play is Kt—Q 3, altho the text move is often used by the masters.

(c) This is probably the strongest form of the Lopez attack.

(d) Should have taken B with the Kt P. White takes advantage of this in the usual approved manner up to his 17th move.

(e) Nothing gained by this. Black's Q was not in a position to do any damage, while White's Q had control of things on the K's side.

(f) Now, Black has the better game and should win.

(g) Surely B x K was better. If 22 R x B ch, K—Kt 3 with an infinitely better game.

(h) Why not R (Q 2)—K Kt 2?

(i) Should have played Kt—B 6 ch, then Kt x P.

(j) It is difficult to know why R (Q 2)—Kt 2 was not played. If 25 B—R 6, R—Kt 5, etc., etc.

(k) This move was largely the cause of Black's defeat. R—R 8 ch, getting rid of both White's Rs, would have given him drawing chances.

It seems to us that after White's 20th move Black did not make the best use of the opportunities offered him.

TWENTIETH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

E. G. ROYCE, Tilton, N.H.	NELSON HALD, Donnebrog, Neb.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B (a)
8 P x P	Kt x Kt 2
9 Kt—Q 4	Castles
10 Kt-Q B 3	B—B 4
11 R-Q sq(b)	Q—K sq
12 Kt—B 5	P—Q 3
13 Ktx KtP(c)	K x Kt
14 Q—R 5	Q x P
15 B—Kt 5	K—Kt sq
16 R—R sq	Q—B 4
17 Q—R 6 (d)	B x P ch
18 K—R sq	P—B 3
19 Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Black plays correctly, taking the B with the Kt P instead of Q P.

(b) The attack which White had in mind being unsound, the better move at this juncture is Kt to B 3; the R is badly placed.

(c) Manifestly unsound. Such a move might be made when playing quick Chess, but it is almost impossible to understand how any one would make it after a careful analysis. It seems to be a case of hoping that the other player will make a "fluke."

(d) Here is another futile attempt to accomplish something. He exposes himself to an onslaught which he can not stand. It were impossible to get the B on B 6; Black could play at once B—Q 5, or P—R 3. The better move is Kt—K 4.

TWENTY-FIRST GAME.

French Defense.

DR. G. A. HUMPERT, St. Louis.	"ULTIMO"
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3 P x P (a)	P x P
4 B—Q 3	B—Q 3
5 Kt-K B 3	Kt—K B 3
6 Castles	Castles
7 Q Kt-Q 2	P—B 3 (b)
8 K—R sq	B—K Kt 5 (c)
9 R-KKt sq	R—K sq
10 Kt-Bsq(d)	Kt—K 5
11 B—K 3	B—B 5
12 Q—K 2	Kt—Kt 4
13 R—K sq	Kt—Q 2
14 Q—Q sq	B x Kt (e)
15 P x B	Kt—R 6
16 R—Kt 2	R—K 3 (f)
17 B—K B 5	B x B
18 B x Kt	R—K 2
19 Kt x B	Kt—B sq
20 RxKtP ch	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Kt—Q B 3 is usually played here. The text-move enables Black to develop his game.

(b) Black overlooked his opportunity. As White did not play 7 R—K sq or B—K Kt 5, Black should have played Kt—K 5, followed by P—K B 4.

(c) One way to keep White from posting his Kt at K 5. We think, however, that the pinning of the Kt accomplishes little.

(d) White is gathering his forces on King's wing.

(e) Badly played. This brings the White R into play.

(f) A blunder, which loses at once.

The Great Jubilee Tournament.

The following from a Hamburg paper is the latest news concerning the great Vienna tournament of 1898:

"In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Emperor Joseph the Vienna Chess-players will arrange an International Masters' Tournament, to begin in May. The tourney is scheduled to last eight weeks, and only prize-winners in previous international contests will be allowed to enter, the number of entries to be limited to twenty. Inasmuch as each competitor will have to play two games with every other man, thirty-eight rounds in all will have to be played. There will be six prizes, the first to be 6,000 kroners (about $1,500). Entries will be taken up to April 31."

Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, gives the names of the players who are eligible:

America—Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Lipschuetz.
Great Britain—Bird, Blackburn, Burn, Mason, and Owen.
France—Janowski and Rosenthal.
Germany—Bardeleben, Lasker, Lipke, Mieses, Riemann, Schallopp, Tarrasch, and Walbrodt.
Austria-Hungary—Charousek, Berger, Grensberg, Makovetz, Marce, Maroczy, Porges, Schlechter, A. Schwartz, J. Schwartz, Weiss, and Wittek.
Russia—Alajein, Scheppers, Tschigorin, and Winawer.

Game-Pointers.

The News-Tribune, Detroit, boils down the principles of Chess to ten rules:

1. Play out your pieces as fast as possible.

2. Be very chary about playing out any Ps in the beginning of the game, except Ks and Qs Ps.

3. Get out your Kts before your Bs.

4. Never pin your adv. Kt with B before castling.

5. Beware of useless checks.

6. Do not allow your hand to approach the board until you have fully made up your mind on your move. (Don't move first, and look afterward).

6. Command an open file with R whenever you can.

8. Do not play out your Q in the beginning of the game.

9. When you see a good move, look for a still better one (Philidor).

10. Last but not least: take care of your pawns and guard them well.

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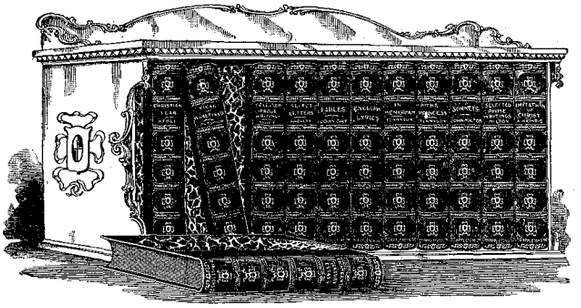

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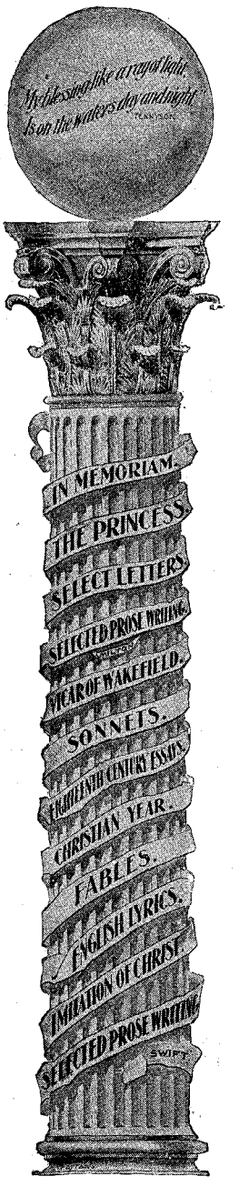

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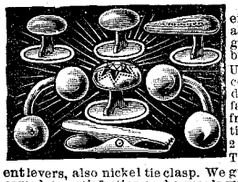

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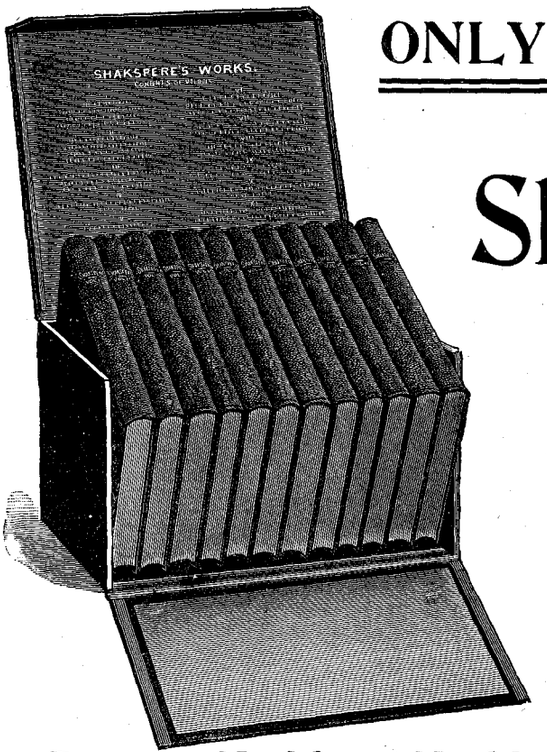

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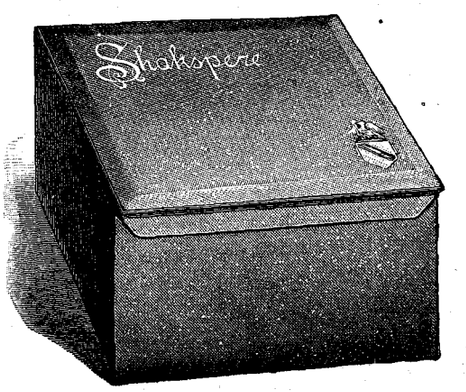

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THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY INCREASES AT THE RATE OF 100,000 TO 150,000 ANNUALLY.

In density it has reached a point greater than that of London or Canton. This increase in population must find places in which to live. The densely populated districts can not accommodate this increase. New homes must be provided for it to the north and south. Already the property of the city as far as 23 miles north of the City Hall has increased in value from six to ten times that of Prohibition Park, which is but eight miles south of the City Hall.

Becomes part of New York city Jan. 1—Prices will advance.

Special Holiday Club

Staten Island is the most beautiful part of Greater New York

50 PERSONS TO JOIN A HOLIDAY CLUB

Each member agreeing to set aside $5 a month for a choice lot in Prohibition Park (Westerleigh) at the special holiday offer of

ONLY $375 EACH

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN SELECTING A HOME:

Its Location, Its Healthfulness, Its Prospects, Its Accessibility, Its Prices, Its Improvements,

PROHIBITION PARK (Westerleigh)

offers far more in all these requirements than any part of Greater New York city and is only 8 miles from the City Hall and Post-Office.

WOULD PREFER TO HAVE YOU COME AND INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF.

Fare from the foot of Broadway, **10 cents.**

The Thanksgiving Club offer showed that a large number of people are looking for safe and profitable investments.

This **HOLIDAY OFFER** will be the last time that choice lots in Prohibition Park (Westerleigh) can be purchased for $375 (the price of suburban lots in small country towns). The Park becomes part of New York city January 1.

Nearly one hundred lots have been sold in sixty days. More than one lot each day.

☞ The sale has been phenomenal and without precedent. Many new houses are being erected, right in the midst of these lots that are being offered for sale to members of the Holiday Club, by such men as Hon. Wm. T. Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company; I. K. Funk, D.D., President Funk & Wagnalls Company; Hon. E. P. Doyle, president of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company; Robert Scott, Secretary of Prohibition Park Company; Rev. Edward Morris, of Massachusetts; Hon. W. W. Calkins, of Minnesota; Rev. Wm. Campbell, of Michigan, etc., etc. Dr. Carlos Martyn, author of "Wendell Phillips," etc., is erecting a residence for himself in the Park; Dr. Louis A. Banks, of Cleveland, has just finished his second house.

Nearly one hundred houses now in the Park, and rarely is there one vacant. Never was the Park prospering as now.

50 Lots TO MEMBERS OF THIS CLUB AT THE EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE OF $375 Each

Can you not spare $5 a month by a little economy? If so, you can make no better nor safer investment than to buy a lot in Prohibition Park (Westerleigh) at this special offer. It is safer and better than most of other investments; because it is backed by the greatest metropolis in the world. A city increasing in population more than 100,000 every year. Manhattan Island (New York proper) is crowded to its utmost. The overflow has gone north until it reaches 23 miles north of the City Hall and Post-Office. At last the gates have been broken down that have isolated Staten Island so long from New York. Five-cent Ferryboats at short intervals (70 trips a day), and rapid transit, and network of railroads, have overcome all obstacles to Staten Island, which lies only six miles from the City Hall—only across the bay. This beautiful, picturesque spot will rapidly fill up.

Real estate north of City Hall as far as Prohibition Park is south is selling at 10 to 20 times the prices asked for lots in this special offer.

GREAT BOOM FORESEEN.

Syndicates of wealthy and far-seeing business men have spent several millions of dollars in building two of the finest systems of electric roads on Staten Island that can be found anywhere. These shrewd men foresee the great boom that is coming, and are said to be quietly buying large quantities of the best land they can get. . . . "More than a million dollars have been spent on the country roads, which are now the finest in the State."—*New York Journal*, October 10, 1897.

A MILLION INCREASE IN POPULATION.

At the present rate of increase **IN TEN YEARS NEW YORK CITY WILL HAVE A POPULATION OF ONE MILLION MORE THAN NOW.** A city the size of Brooklyn will be added to the population. **WHERE WILL THEY LIVE?** Staten Island is the only easily available region that is not already overcrowded. It surely does not require much of a mathematician to demonstrate approximately what the value of lots in Prohibition Park will then be. That they will be worth 500 per cent. and upward more than they now cost is as certain as gravity or the multiplication table.

WHY NOT MAKE A HOLIDAY PRESENT TO YOUR BOY OR GIRL?

A $375 LOT IN PROHIBITION PARK

It is not an exaggeration to say that it will be worth $1,500 in less than five years

ONLY $5 A MONTH to own a valuable piece of REAL ESTATE in NEW YORK CITY. The Plan is Simple and Terms are Easy

Send $1 membership fee and $5 first payment on the lot—that is, $6 in all. The future payments will be $5 the first of each month, beginning with January 1, 1898. You will not be asked to send separate payments for interest. The $5 monthly is the only payment to be made. In 91 months the lot will be paid for in full.

No plan for the purchase of a lot can be more simple, and no terms of payment can be more easy—only $5 a month, including interest at the low legal rate of 6 per cent. per annum. A lot thus purchased in Prohibition Park, which is one of the MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PORTIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK, will be worth, without a reasonable doubt, in a few years very many times what it cost. Where can a surer, safer, and more profitable investment be made? It is AS SAFE AS AN INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT BONDS, with an assurance of greater returns. The Park is only 8 miles from New York City Hall, Post-Office, etc. (the city extends more than 20 miles in the opposite direction), and it is a part of Greater New York city, which has a population of nearly 4,000,000 and is increasing at the rate of 100,000 annually.

Send your order at once, with $6, to the National Prohibition Park Company, and the President and Secretary will select the best of the unsold lots of this special offer.

IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH THE SELECTION FOR ANY REASON, YOU CAN AT ANY TIME EXCHANGE YOUR LOT FOR ANY OTHER UNSOLD LOT ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS.

☞ If you will buy your boy or girl one of these lots as a holiday present, in a few years he or she will be the owner of a New York city lot worth many times what you paid for it. Make your wife a present. What better Christmas or New Year's present to any relative? It is a present that will grow.

ARE YOU SAVING FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH?

If you buy a lot in Prohibition Park **at the low price of $375 and pay for it in Monthly Payments of $5,** is there any reason why you should hesitate? Every frugal person should save from his income at least $5 to $10 a month. **Are You doing it?** If not, **Begin Now** by putting that amount in a lot in Prohibition Park, where it will be deposited as the **Safest and Best Investment** that you can make. The price of these lots will be higher soon.

SCARCELY CREDIBLE.

Five years ago there was not an electric railway on Staten Island. The Midland Electric Road, which passes the Park on two sides, with direct communications to all ferries, and to the beautiful Midland Beach (fare to any point, five cents), carried this last summer season over **1,200,000** passengers. The two companies carried upward of **2,500,000** passengers during this last summer season. The Midland carried during August over 400,000 passengers.

THE PARK COMPANY GRADES THE STREETS.

The Park Company, at its own expense, **grades the streets,** lays the first **sidewalks,** introduces **sewers, electric lights,** and **city water. You will not be assessed** with these improvements as soon as you buy a lot, as is the case in nearly all other sections of New York.

DR. J. H. KELLOGG AND THE PARK HOTEL,

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, superintendent of the world-renowned Battle Creek Sanitarium, will have charge of the Park Hotel next summer, and will conduct it on the plan of the famous Hygienic Hotel at Battle Creek, Mich. He and his "helpers" will give lectures on dietetics, and hygienic living, massage, bathing, etc. He will introduce some of the baths, as the Electric Light Baths, etc., which have made the Battle Creek Sanitarium famous.

WESTERLEIGH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The new Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, less than three years old, has a corps of twelve teachers, and is now crowded to its utmost capacity, and will have to be enlarged next year.

These lots are all within 500 to 1,000 feet of the Park Auditorium, and are nearly twice the width of the average New York city lots.

700 LOTS SOLD.

Upward of 700 lots have been sold in the Park; 80 houses have been built (a number are now being built); a church, a school, a hotel that will accommodate 200 guests; an auditorium that will seat 4,000 people; nearly 500 permanent residents, which will be augmented as quickly as houses are completed; the demand for houses is largely in excess of the supply.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK CO.

B. F. FUNK, President.
ROBERT SCOTT, Secretary.
I. K. FUNK, Treasurer.

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An abstract of title furnished with each lot sold if requested. WRITE TO-DAY. Send order with check for $6, payable to I. K. FUNK, Treasurer.

Address..... B. F. FUNK, SUPERINTENDENT, PROHIBITION PARK, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

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People wonder day after day, "what in the world makes me feel so?" knowing that the ill feelings slowly add up, until a sure day of reckoning comes in the shape of a spell of sickness, expensive to the pocket and always a considerable push down the hill in more ways than one. Yet they don't seem to find where the trouble lies until they quit coffee and tea and go on a plain diet. Postum Cereal Food Coffee is Natural Coffee made of grains. It heals the system suffering from the effects of coffee and unnatural living.

See that the grocer sells you the genuine Postum, with this Seal in red on the package, and that the cook follows the directions closely; it's easy. Grocers sell it at 15 and 25 cents a package. It is black and rich as Mocha when made right. Careless preparation has kept many people from the benefits of a delicious cup of Postum.

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This Seal is Printed in Red on the Package. Others are Imitations.

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